THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 55,577—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
24th Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	..
9th ..	ARABIA	8000	.....	..
16th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd ..	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	..
31st ..	PERSIA	8000	.....	..
30th ..	MARMORA	10000	.....	..
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	..
13th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th ..	MANTUA	11000	.....	..
27th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	..
11th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	19000
18th ..	ARABIA	8000	.....	..
25th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	.....	..
8th ..	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	8000
15th ..	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	..
22nd ..	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 493 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Steamer	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Biliaffar	1st Mar. 1912
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th .. ..
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherubich	1st April ..
Habsburg	3179	E. Seberich	16th .. ..
Semiramis	3999	A. Biliaffar	1st May ..
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th .. ..
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherubich	1st. June ..
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June ..

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. 1912
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	27th April ..
† Austria	7588	D. Casulich	28th .. ..
Ohina	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May ..

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back 750
To London via Trieste ... .. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. .. 903 .. 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back 525
To London via Trieste ... .. 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back .. 643 .. 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back 675
To London via Trieste ... .. 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. .. 834 .. 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	8th Mar. 1912

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

3951, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka... 1695	Thurs.	29th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga ... 2184	Friday	1st Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 29th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3173 tons, on Wednesday 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Sunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada' 3269 tons on or about 29th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

24th February, 1912.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	6529	.....	.....	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	.....	13 Mar.	.. ..
City of Calcutta	7512	.....	26 Feb.	20 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5394	.....	.....	.....	30 ..
City of Sparta	5413	27 Feb.	.....	6 Apl	.....
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 ..	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	19 April.	3 May	23 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 ..	19 ..	8 June*	.....
City of Sparta	5415	25 May	16 June	9 July†	.....
City of Paris	9200	18 ..	9 ..	29 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7800	15 ..	11 ..	31 July	.....
City of Corinth	5443	27 ..	21 ..	19 Aug.	.....
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	7500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	20 ..	13 ..	3 Sept.	.....
City of Glasgow	6529	30 ..	22 ..	12 ..	.....
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Aug.	31 ..	20 ..	.....
City of Sparta	5415	21 ..	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	.....
City of Calcutta	7530	29 ..	21 ..	11 ..	.....

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles .21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	28 ..	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	.....	29 Oct.
City of Poona	7500	16 ..	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 ..	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 ..	Naples..... 6 Nov.	21 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 ..	.....	14 Dec.
City of Benares	9073	30 ..	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 13 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES,	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	653	1,041	459	809
„ Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Missionaries, Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is proved to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works IS BRASSO STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 4 per do.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER. LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital ... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON,	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKONG
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
RANGOON	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE :

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 147, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz, ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view : Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„ „	
Chester	125°	„ „	
Devoe's	125°	„ „	
Monkey	125°	„ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

PATENTED ABROAD. "JOHA" PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use. Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows :—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1	cc m	containing 0, 4 Salvarsan	Rs. 8 8
	1 1-2	cc m	„ 0, 6 Salvarsan	„ 10 12
"JOHA" for children	1	cc m	„ 0, 1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes	„ 10 4
	1	cc m	„ 0, 2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes	„ 10 12
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case			... ...	„ 4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"JOHA" and Salvarsan are injected in our premises.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD, OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and de-stroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES Provision Stores supplied by order only.

MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE. RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRAND LODGE A. S. F. I.

A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd MARCH, at 6-15 p. m., to instal The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. BEAMAN, as Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. Master Masons of all recognised Constitutions are eligible to attend.

Applications for seats at the Banquet (fee Rs. 6), should be made to the Undersigned, not later than Wednesday, the 28th instant.

ARTHUR W. WISE,
G. Secretary, A. S. F. I.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st of March, 1912, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System, will be ALTERED. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22rd February, 1912.

RE BANK OF BURMA.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Depositors and Shareholders of the above Bank, would be held on SATURDAY, 24th February, at the Broker's Hall, Dalal St., Bombay, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering the Report of Liquidators, ascertaining the views of the meeting upon the future conduct of the Liquidation and discussing any other question that may arise.

SOHRAB R. DAVAR.
Hon. Secretary to the Bombay,
Committee of Depositors and Shareholders.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm to M. VASDEVDAS & Co., which carried on business as Metal Importers and Commission Agents, at the Morarji Gocaldas Cloth Market Building, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, has been DISSOLVED, owing to the death of one of its Partners.

The Surviving Partners have arranged that the affairs of the said firm should be made up by Messrs. MULTANCHAND BASDEVDAS, one of the members of the said dissolved firm of M. Vasdevdas and Co., who have also taken upon themselves to recover all the assets of the said firm and to pay all its liabilities.

Persons having any claims against the said firm of M. Vasdevdas and Co. are required to make the same known in writing within 15 days from the date hereof to the said Messrs. Multanchand Bashdevdas at their Peidi, at Kalbadevi Road aforesaid, and persons owing any debts to the said dissolved firm are requested to pay the same to the said Messrs. Multanchand Bashdevdas at the place aforesaid.—Dated this 15th day of February, 1912.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for
Messrs. Multanchand Bashdevdas.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below :—

DOWN. MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.			UP. PUNJAB MAIL.		
Madras	Dep.	15- 0	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Arkonam	,,	17- 0	Jhansi	,,	15-48
Guntakal	,,	3-15	Itarsi	,,	23-15
Raichur	,,	7- 0	Manmad	Arr	7-29
Wadi	,,	9-15	MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		
Hotgi	,,	12-46			
Dhond	,,	17-47			
Manmad	Arr.	23-35	Manmad	Dep.	8-45
PUNJAB MAIL.			Dhond	,,	15-12
			Hotgi	,,	19-41
Manmad	Dep.	0-25	Wadi	,,	23-17
Itarsi	,,	8-40	Raichur	,,	2-30
Jhansi	,,	16- 3	Guntakal	,,	6-13
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Arkonam	,,	16-20
			Madras	Arr.	18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1st MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL, will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.			UP.		
Bombay	Dep.	19-15	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Manmad	,,	0-25	Mattra	,,	10-29
Bhusaval	,,	3-25	Agra Cantt.	,,	11-33
Khandwa	,,	5-37	Lucknow	,,	9-30
Itarsi	,,	8-40	Cawnpore	,,	16-55
Bhopal	,,	10-48	Jhansi	,,	15-48
Bina	,,	13-20	Bina	,,	18-36
Jhansi	,,	16- 3	Bhopal	,,	21-13
Cawnpore	Arr.	20-29	Itarsi	,,	23-15
Lucknow	,,	22- 0	Khandwa	,,	2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep.	19-47	Bhusaval	,,	4-23
Mattra	,,	20-44	Manmad	,,	7-41
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Bombay	Arr.	12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

MIRZA MAHOMED JAFFER KHAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
NATHA KALIANJI, late of Bombay, Kapol Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Broker.
SALAYBHAI ABDOOLABHAI, late of Bombay, Dawoodi Bohora Mahomedan Inhabitant.
WILLIAM BROUGH-SIMPSON, late of Barsi Deputy Chief Engineer and Agent, Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, European, Inhabitant.
THOMAS HENRY ROCHFORD, Assistant Auditor and Accountant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, late of Jhansi European Inhabitant.
HAJI KASSAM NOOR MAHOMED, late of Bombay, HALAI Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant.
WILLIAM PITT, late of Lonavla, European Inhabitant, in the employ of Messrs. Pauling and Company, Limited, Contractors.
MARIA THEREZA MIRANDA, late of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant, a widow.
EDGAR STEWERT, late Guard, North Western Railway, Sibi European.
HENRY EBENEZER JACOB, late of North Hill House Winchester, in the county of Hants, a retired Major General of the Bombay Staff Corps, European.

All persons, having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the second day of Feb, 1912.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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"MAIDANIA."

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TO-NIGHT,

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ADMISSION As. 1.

BOMBAY TENTH EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1912.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 26th February, 1912.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 22nd February, 1912.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
HENRY VIII,
as performed by SIR H. B. TREE
AND FULL COMPANY OF
HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON.
A TREAT FOR ALL BOMBAY.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

RECITAL PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.
SATURDAY, February 24th, 1912,
6-30 P.M.

1. Prelude and Fugue in G. Major .....Mendelssohn.
2. Air.....Ave Maria".....Schubert.
3. Allegretto ..."Lobgesang Overture".....Mendelssohn
4. Air ....."O Divine Redeemer".....Gounod.
5. Air ....."Angels ever bright and fair"..Handel.
6. Madrigal .....Lemare.
Hymn 23
7. Air....."Jerusalem, thou that killest the Prophets" .....Mendelssohn.
8. Sonata, No. 2, for the Organ.....Mendelssohn
Between Nos. 6 and 7 a collection will be made.

Vocalists Mrs. A. Ringger.
" Captain E. Drammond.
" Leslie Gawthorne.
" Mrs. K. Sharpe.
Organ : Edgar Faulkner, Mus. Doc.

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Two Prizes will be given away.
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MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th February, 1912.

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No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Property at Sonapur Lane, near Chersbazar, Girgaon.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Mr. Visram Dewjee and his wife Bai Hoorbai Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the day and at the time mentioned below on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Govind Janu Koli (an Insolvent) Mahadeo Janu Koli, Jogonnath Janu Koli, Damodar Govind Koli, and Balkrishna Mahadeo Koli, the last two minors, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th day of September, 1910, the following landed property on the premises—

LOT No. 2, SONAPORE PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS: All that piece or parcel of Pasendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Sonapore Lane in the Registration sub-District of Bombay bearing Municipal Ward No. 3551-52, Street No. 4-5, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards and 10 feet and bearing new Survey No. 8139 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the West by the Public Road and the house of Vithoba Shimpi, on or towards the South by the house of Vinayak Balkrishna Bhat, on or towards the North by the house of Sadanand Trimback Kale and or towards the East by charitable house of the Portuguese and the said of house is now standing the name of Kalia Bapuji Tandal is the Fazendar books and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortagagees herein, at their Office No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, zoonda and single almyrah, cupboards, chairs, chest-of-drawers with glass, revolving book-stands, dinner waggons, meatsafes, iron safes on stand, phonographs with records, etc.

1 cottage piano, by Rose & Co., in good order.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Cursondas B. Ved, an insolvent:—

1 Remington Standard Typewriter No. 10 in good order.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. Fetterle:—

1 lady's gold watch, set with a diamond and pearls.

1 perpetual calendar chronograph, 18 carat gold, clock watch and repeator.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria

1 " " vis-a-vis

1 " " shigram

Property of a gentleman:—

1 Peugot Motor Car in good running order with all accessories complete 40 h. p. electric light fixtures, spare stepney wheels, new tyres, lined light grey, limousine body, suitable for a Prince, Raja or Zamana, original cost £1,300 can be seen now at Mr. A. Hyland's Works, Chowpatty.

1 6 H. P. Wolseley single cylinder motor car, in good running order.

The property of a European gentleman:—

1 B. A. G. 14 hands fast polo pony and good jumper, 9 years believed to be sound, has been trapped.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th February, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate on the Mehta Road, in the village of Goondavli, near Andheri, out of Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the executor Mr. Nowroji Cowasji Jassawalla, of the will of the late Khan Shaheb Cowasji Kaikhshroo Jassawalla, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 25th day of February, 1912, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or portion of Survey No. 10, and Pot No. 1, land containing by admeasurement 1740 square yards, or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenements or bungiow, standing thereon, situate, at Mehta Road, in the Village of Goondavli, Taluka near Andheri, out of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and Salsette Zilla Thana, and bounded on the East by the land of Bai Peerojbai Ruttanji Mehta, west, by the reserve road, or passage, and beyond it by the other land of Bai Peerojbai Ruttanji Mehta, North by the land of Rustamji Nussrwanji Kharas, and South by the land of Bejonji Manekji Vatcha.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and plan may be obtained from the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable Property, situate at Haines Road, out of Fort Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidass, attorneys for the administrators of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk or Bai Tamibai, wife of Bambhan Ghamaji Rookhare the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 28th day of April, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 25th day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY,

All that piece or parcel of Forse land or ground, containing by admeasurement 987 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Haines Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 231—270—226—271 and 280, Old Survey No. 13756A. and 13757 and New Survey No. 1—3492 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 4378 (6) and Street No. 216 E, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Laxmibai, wife of Nana Ghamaji Rookhare, on or towards the West by the Manoobai, wife of Laxman Ghamaji Rookhare, on or towards the North by the property of Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ltd, and on or towards the south by the property of Vitnal Motilal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidass, Solicitors for the administrator, of the mortgagee, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneer.

On Account and at the Risk of Mr. Goolam Mohidin Master, of Meadows Street, Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, 31 Medows Street, Fort on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Goolam Mohidin Master, a large lot of Japanese, decorative and ornamental goods and works of art and curios, bought on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 27th and 28th November, 1911, consisting of old and modern porcelain valuable bronze braziles, bowls, vases and figures, brassware, cloisonne bronzeware, lacquered ware, and several other articles of arts and curios and for decorative purpose.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order the offices concerned—

One lot of crockeryware such as plates, coffee cups and saucers, glass epergues etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 hand-strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 bay Arab horse, aged, goes well in harness,

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 single Sylinder 2 h.p. motor cycle, battery ignition, complete in good running order with Dunlop tyres, horn, lamp, pump, coil battery and spanners.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred landaulette, very little used with coapewheels Morocco leather, cushion English lamps complete.

1 nearly new rubber-tyred mail couch in good order.

2 carts and 6 bullocks.

The property of an European gentleman—

1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a handsome waler horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On MONDAY the 26th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Buader next to Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

About 1000 Full pressed bales Amraoti, Bengal and Akola cotton slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

A deposit of 50 percent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Silver, Enamelled, and Gun Metal Watches, Clocks and Shops Furniture.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of the Reliance Watch Co. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY the 27th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, next to Mr. R. Ditmar valuable silver, nickel, gun-metal, enamelled hunting, half-hunting, lever watches and marbie and wall clocks, electro-plateware, presentation cups, silver and gold gilt watch-chains, time-pieces in cases shop furniture, such as large glass door show cases with mirror back, square show cases with plate glass, one large iron safe on stand by Milners, writing tables, chairs, etc., etc.

N. B.—Goods will of the Company also be sold by Auction on the same day at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Matilda House," Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station, next to Messrs. Wimbridge and Co. workshop, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain designed, rich household furniture of the latest design rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dinner sets, large dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiter drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers, te spoys, Singer sewing machine, Bohemian vases, marble clock, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, wooden bedsteads, table, hanging and wall lamps, iron safe, wearing apparels, rich carpets, alluminium utensils, one parrot with brass cage, one lot of garden pots, garden tables and teapoys, fancy stands for fernery, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Lenahan and Mrs. Davey and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed Properties at Sleater Road behind the Grant Road Station.

Under instructions from Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagees and with the concurrence of the mortgagor Mr. Pandurang Vishnu Abhyankar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY the 14th day of March, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land being a portion of land known as "Anjirwadi Land" admeasuring about 350 square yards with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon situate lying and being near Grant Road on the east side of Tardev Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector along with other land under Old Nos. 54-55-104-150-151-307-378-385-388, New Nos. 13555-13654-13655-13829-13691-13893-13895, Old Survey Nos. 201 to 207 and New Survey Nos. 7049 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward Nos., 3668 (7) 3668 (7a) Street Nos. 17, 17AA Street Sleater Road and bounded on the east and west by a private passage about 20 feet wide on the North by a passage 41 feet wide from the superstructure will above the plinth and then by property belonging to the said Pandurang Vishnu Abhyankar and on the south by the said Sleater Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for the vendors at their Office in 121 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Underwriters.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th February, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell off by Public Auction without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), in Medows Street, Fort opposite Treacher's, and next to King & Co., valuable and handsome black and teak polished furniture, such as sliding glass cupboards, glass show cases, large and small chival glasses, rich tapestry and velvet lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cushion and cane Curzon chairs, easy and low chairs, arm and armless chairs, cabinets, tapestry and leather lined bed room sofas verandah benches, almyrahs, hatstands ladies' and gentlemen's writing tables marble and tile topped washpoys and tables, plain and marble tapped dressing and wash-hand tables mirror chests-of-drawers, English palmstands book stands, Chippendale pattern corner cabinet, rich velvet lined large ottoman of three seats plateglass, glassware, ornaments, flower vases, gas light chandeliers, a large lot of ladies' and gentlemen's hats, English harmonium, phonograph with four dozen and six plates, glass and panel door cabinets, picture frames, assorted medicines, medicine chest, rich table and wall time-piece, table and hanging lamps, single and double door safes with stands, rare old China big vase, figuros, etc., etc.

The furniture will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th February, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at No. 5, Cuffe Parade, on Colaba Reclamation, (sea side), and behind the Colaba Railway Station, the very valuable and handsome artistic black and teak household and office furniture, such as drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, English palm stands, mirrored cabinets, writing-table, dining table, dining room chairs, dinner waggon, sideboard, screen, single and double door ward roler and hanging almyrahs, iron safes, with wire mattress, dressing and wash-hand tables, office writing, table, book cases and book stands, hat and umbrella stands, valuable carpets, porcelain ware, glassware, etc. etc.

The property of E. SEYMOUR LYNN, Esq., and others.

The furniture will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1912.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BULTER—Jan. 31, at Warren Wood, Hatfield, the wife of Capt. Robert Lavis Bulter, of a son.

HOLLAND—Jan. 31, at 3 Abbotsford Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of the Rev. H. St. B. Holland, of a son.

SCOTT—at 10 Union Terrace, Dundee, on the 6th instant., to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott (formally of Ipoh, F. M. S.), of a son.

CHAMBERLAIN—Feb. 1, at 9 Egerton Place, London, the wife of the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, of a daughter.

RATFORD—Jan. 20, at the Hague, to the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Ratford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—SHAW STEWART—Jan. 24, at the Parish Church, Cowden, Robert Alexander, son of Lieut.-Col. Hoyd F. Alexander, late Rifle Brigade, of Swifts Place, Grunbrook, to Katharine Shaw Stewart, daughter of the Rev. Charles R. Shaw Stewart, of Cowden Rectory, Kent.

JACK—SHALLCROSS—Jan 31, at St. John's Church, Great Sutton, Cheshire, Robert Ernest Jack, Indian Civil Service, son of Mr. Robert Jack, of Audley Place, Cork Ireland, to Bertha Inecarity Shallcross, daughter of the late Thomas Richard Shallcross, J.P., of Capenhurst Grange, Cheshire.

JEUDWINE—GREGG—Jan 31, at the Parish Church Stillorgan Co. Dublin, Capt. Richard William Rice Jeudwine, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, son of the late W. Wynne Jeudwine, to Vivienne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Husband Gregg.

SCOTT—SCOTT—Feb. 1, at St. John Baptist, Chester, Charles Paley, son of H. V. Scott, of York to Ruth, daughter of the Rev. Canon S. Cooper Scott Vicar of St. John Baptist, Chester.

DEATHS.

BARTON—Jan. 31, at Pembroke College, Oxford, Alfred Thomas Barton, M. A., Senior Fellow and Senior Tutor of the College, aged, 71.

COKE—Feb. 2 at Trusley Manor, Etwall Derby, Major-Gen John Talbot Coke, D. L., J. P., aged 70.

MACKINDER—Jan. 28, at Hove, Draper Mackinder, M. D., F. R. C., Edin., aged 93.

NOLAN—Jan. 29, in Dublin, Col. John Philip Nolan, late Royal Art., and for many years M. P. for North Galway.

WELCH—Feb. 1, at Virginia Water Cottage, Windsor Great Park. Capt. Sir David Nairn Welch, R. N., K. C. V. O., aged 91.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, 5th day.
Bombay Light Horse Annual Camp of Instruction opens.
W. I. T. C. half-yearly meeting 8-30 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Who stands still goes back".—German Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-day.

Y. M. M. A.—The 42nd weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 10-40 a.m., (S.T.), in the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Habibarrehman Khan will deliver a lecture on the "Effect of Islamic civilisation on India" in Hindustani. Those who understand the language are cordially invited to attend.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURES.—Mr. Irving S. Cooper will deliver the following lectures. He has lectured in Canada, Holland, England and India. He is the author of "Methods of Psychic Development." (1) Sunday, the 25th instant, 6-30 p.m (S. T.):—"Occult Advancement." (2) Monday, th 26th instant, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.):—"The Justice of Reincarnation.' (3) Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 6-20 p.m. (S.T.):—"Psychic Powers. Their Value and Danger." (4) Wednesday, the 28th instant, 6-30 p. m. (S. T.):—"The Secret of Happiness."

MR. CHARLES KEELER.—An entertainment will be given at the Young Women's Christian Association Hall (Saturday), when the Californian poet, Charles Keeler, will give a reading from his own poems. The worth of a poet is usually not acknowledged until too late for personal recognition to come to the author, but the enthusiastic reception of Mr. Keeler's recitals in all the large cities, which he has visited during this world tour, has shown that to be heard in its perfection poetry should be rendered by the poet himself. A number of his delightful songs set to music by Edith Simons will be sung at the recital by Mrs. Wiggin.

MAHOMMEDAN UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.—At a meeting held recently at Aligarh, it was announced that the total amount of subscriptions promised up to February 13th, was Rs. 33,43,537-3-4. Of this sum Rs. 18,30,717-6-4, had been actually collected. These figures do not include the subscription of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. Deputations were formed to visit various places in the United Provinces with a view of collecting subscriptions, and a sub-committee was formed to organise further deputations. Nawab Viqur-al-Mulk has expressed his intention to continue to devote himself to the business of the University Scheme, while he is absent from Aligarh.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officers of the regiment, the Band of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening, the following programme of music:—

March	O' Ihr. Welber	Linoke
Valse	Dreaming	Joyce
Selection	Trovatore	Verdi
Three Dances	From Henry VIII	German
	No 1 Morris Dance. No 2 Shepherds Dance. No 3 Torch.	
Selection	Songs of Tosti	Pougher
Excerpts from	Padercuski	Sommer
	No 1 Gracoveinne Fantastique. No 2 Melodie. No 3 Menuet.	
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Leo Fall
Descriptive	A Hunting Scene	Buccalosi

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Rys., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	Cadiz	Valverde
Valse	The Wedding Dance	Lincke
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Intermezzo	In Cupid's Garden	Eugene
Egyptian Serenade	Amina	Linoke
Selection	Faust	Gounod
Intermezzo	Omena	Hartz

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day:—

March	Myrella la Jolie	Berniaux
Overture	Zampa	Herold
a Dance	Hungarian	Brahms
b Polaccade		
Concert	L'Oiseau du Bois	Thiere
Selection	Peggy	L Stuart
Valse	Sonia	Zulteta
a Bell Gavotte	Ye Olden Chimes	Batten
b Two Step	Cherries	Cremieux
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Leo Fall

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day, Prof. S. L. Joshi M.A., of the Baroda College will deliver a public address at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), in the Hall of the Pratthana Mandir Hall, when the members are most cordially invited to attend. Subject:—The Place of Woman in the Evolution of European Society. President, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. On Sunday, the 25th instant, the senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m., (S.T.) in the hall of the Pratthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Sir Narayen Chandarvakar will conduct the class, and will expound "Wordsworth's Prelude." The junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Girgaum, in the Gooculdas Tejpal High School, and will be conducted by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., when he will deliver an address on The Making of Citizens. The annual general meeting of the Brotherhood which was fixed on the 3rd of March has been postponed and will be held on the 10th of March at 10-15 a.m., (S.T.)

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Conductor, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

March	Hail to the spirit of Liberty	Sousa
Overture	French Comedy	Bela
Selection	The Count of Luxemburg	Lehar
Valse	Autograph	Strauss
Serenade	Quand tu chantes	Gounod
Selection	Faust	Gounod
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Izetta	Jones
Two Step	Silver heels	Moret

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Major A. H. Coke and Officers, the Band and Pipes of the 98th Berar Infantry, will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday commencing at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	The Gladistor	J. P. Sousa
Selection	Peggy	Leslie Stuart
Waltz	La Svengali	Otto Boeder
Intermezzo	On the road to Mocow	Paul Delotz
Morceau	Les Cloches de St Etienne	Shipley Douglas
Patrol	The Arabian	R Eilenberg
Selection	The Count of Luxemburg	Franz Leher
Galop	John Peel	F Hunt

FIVE PENCE PROGRAMME.

Air	Duncan Grey	
March	The Cock of the North	
Reel	The Back of the Change House	
March	The Highland Brigade at Tel-el Kebir	
March	The Athai Highlanders	
March	The Campbells are coming	
Strathspey	The Marquis of Huntley's	
Slow March	The Brown Haired Maiden	

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

Governor Congratulates the Committee.

The following correspondence in connection with the Exhibition of Old Bombay has passed between His Excellency Sir George Clarke and Sir Shapurji Broacha.

Dear Sir Shapurji Broacha,—Now that the Exhibition is closed, I want to congratulate you and the Committee on the great success you have achieved. The work that fell upon the organizers of this great undertaking must have been very heavy and I thank them warmly for their efforts. I trust that the deficit may be covered by the continuance of the Decnic Railway and the Joy-Wheel; but in any case the happy idea of Mr. Wardlaw Milne has been carried out with the happiest results. We may be sure that much pleasure has been provided for very large masses of the people, and that they will have gathered new ideas and new interests in life from the amusements and the exhibits which were thrown open to them.

This is a great and permanent advantage for which all the credit is due to you and your colleagues. I regret much that a large dinner party on Saturday prevented our being present that evening; but it had been arranged three weeks before and could not be postponed. Please convey my congratulations and best thanks to your excellent Committee, and to all who helped you and with kind wishes to yourself. Believe me, yours very truly,

(Sd.) G. S. Clarke.

Dear Sir George Clarke,—Your Excellency's letter of the 19th instant, of high appreciation of the conception, organization, progress and the success of "The Exhibition of Old Bombay" has deeply touched the Secretaries and the Executive Committee. The Secretaries and the Executive Committee while expressing their deep gratitude for your Excellency's very kind appreciation, cannot but recognise that the success of the Exhibition was due as much to your Excellency giving kind consideration and powerful support to their suggestions as to their whole-hearted and harmonious working. His Imperial Majesty coming among us to announce his Coronation was an unique event which hit the imagination of Mr. Warlaw Milne with the "happy idea" of doing something to keep the happy events of joy and rejoicing present in the people's memory. The Exhibition of Old Bombay was attempted on large lines to fit the event; and it has fulfilled the hopes of its organizers. It has given joy and happiness to large masses of people and it was made the happy gathering ground of free intercourse of different races. Its educative quality on the women of Bombay and of the Moffussil was very great. Never before in the history of Bombay have women of so many different races cast away their Purda and made the precincts of the Exhibition Ground their happy meeting place. "The Exhibition of Old Bombay" will keep fresh in their memory the great event the advent of Their Royal and Imperial Majesties among us and the lifting of the Purda. The Secretaries and the Member of the Executive Committee ask me to send to your Excellency their grateful thanks to which I sincerely join mine.—I beg to remain, yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) S. B. Broacha.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Rights of Indian Railway Companies.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner asking permission to file a suit against the G. I. P. Railway under circumstances mentioned therein.

In the letter the Commissioner stated:—

The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, applied in November 1906 for permission to lay rails for a temporary connection and for sidings across the Sewri-Koliwada Road, and stated that the permission might be given subject to any conditions that might be thereafter agreed upon in regard to the permanent line of Railway. As the matter was urgent, the Commissioner accorded provisional permission "without prejudice to the right of the Corporation to withdraw it at a later date and to demand such accommodation works as may be obtainable under the Railways Act," and a memo of conditions on which he would recommend to the Corporation the granting of the permission was sent to the Agent. These conditions were for some time under consideration and discussion. The Secretary to the Agent however wrote to the Commissioner in July 1909, as follows:—"I am desired to inform you that the Acting Agent has been advised by Counsel that the Company had the power, under the Indian Railways Act, to construct lines of Railway across Sewri-Koliwada Road without obtaining permission of the Municipality or resorting to the Land Acquisition Act."

As the matter is one of considerable importance in regard to the safe-guarding of public streets, it was referred to counsel, Mr. Inverarity, who is of opinion that a suit should be filed against the Railway Company for a declaration that the Railway Company is not entitled to take possession of the land without the consent of the Corporation. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the filing of a suit against the Railway Company."

The necessary sanction was accorded.

COLABA COTTON FIRE.

In his further report regarging the cotton fire at Colaba, Superintendent Flanagon gives the following further details of the damage done:—Khimji Vishram, bales 3,500—Rs. 4,550,000; Mitsui Bussen Kaisa, bales 4,268—Rs. 4,11,000; Premji Hirji, bales 2,400—Rs. 3,00,000; Premji Naranji, bales 360—Rs. 10,000; Tricumdas Damji, bales 10—Rs. 1,250; Dharamsi Jotha, bales 8—Rs. 1000; and Vassanji Velji, bales 6—Rs. 750. Total Rs. 53,74,000. The fire engines have all left, but water is still being played on the debris from the hydrants.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

DWARKADASS TRANSACTION.

Bombay Cotton Mills' Allegations.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of the suit brought by the Bombay Cotton Mills against Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal to recover Rs. 50,000 with interest and costs.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, were for the defendant; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, appeared for J. H. Dani, former munim of the defendant, who was added as third party.

Purshotam Jiwandass, farther cross-examined by Mr. Setalwad, said Vallabhnarain came to him with his receipt on the 14th April. He knew then that Dwarkadass had told him that moneys were wanted for the Bombay Cotton Mills.

That was the reason why he referred Vallabh to Dwarkadass. Witness did not tell Vallabh that he had arranged with Dwarkadass. The debit entry of Rs. 68,000 in the books included the Rs. 50,000 in suit. The entry related to the Tricumdas Mills. The other Rs. 18,000 was paid to the Tricumdas Mills in cash. On the 21st April, but for the Rs. 21,000 received from the Tricumdas Mills, the Bombay Cotton Mills had not enough money to pay Shivlal. Between the 13th February and 14th April, the Tricumdass Mills had paid in large sums to the Bombay Cotton Mills. The directors knew that Dwarkadass was borrowing moneys for the mills. In February 1909 the Bombay Cotton Mills borrowed large sums from Shivlal, those loans being negotiated by Dwarkadass.

Mr. Bahadurji here said that there was nothing left for him to cross-examine this witness.

WITNESS RE-EXAMINED.

Re-examined, witness said that the account of the Lakhmidass Mills with the Bombay Cotton Mills was closed in December 1908 and there had been no further transactions since then. Dwarkadass borrowed moneys in the names of the Mills. He did nothing beyond negotiating the loans. Witness told Vallabh to go to Dwarkadass in April 1909 because Dwarkadass had borrowed the amount for himself. Moneys borrowed by Dwarkadass for the Bombay Cotton Mills were borrowed on the credit of the Mills and in the name of the mills.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Setalvad, witness said on the 13th February, Dwarkadass had told him that he would use the moneys for the Mills. Witness did not then know that Dwarkadass borrowed the moneys for himself. On the 14th of April, witness did not hold that belief. On that day, he signed a cash receipt on behalf of the mills as the agent, thereby representing the fact that cash was received by the mills. A week after February 13 witness first came to know that moneys were not required for the Bombay Cotton Mills as Dwarkadas had not paid them in. He signed the cash receipt under instructions from Dwarkadas and in addition, he did not know then that this was the same sum. Witness always followed Dwarkadass' instructions and made no inquiries. When he signed the cash receipt on the 14th, of April, he did not know that the receipt was in discharge of the promissory note.

Gopaldass Lalji, former cashier of the Mills, examined-in-chief, said it was his duty to receive moneys paid in, make out receipts and cheques and keep the books. He was related to Dwarkadass. Dwarkadass had stayed at home for two days in February 1909 owing to the death of his sister. Witness made out the receipt of the 14th of April under instructions from Dwarkadass. The instructions were first to prepare the receipt in favour of Shivlal and then to send it to the Tricumdass Mills Office. No cash was received in respect of that receipt.

Cross-examined witness said he did not know whether Dwarkadass' sister died at her husband's house. He did not go to Dwarkadass' house in that connection. Witness knew that Dwarkadass did not go out because he was so informed on his making inquiries because certain papers were to be signed by Dwarkadas. In 1908 and 1909 Purshotam was a director of the plaintiff Company.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Solicitor, said he instructed counsel in the former case. Witness first came to know of the item now in dispute a little before his Lordship delivered judgment. The entry was pointed out to the witness by Devji. Witness spoke about it to his counsel, Mr. Strangman. This suit was then filed. The matter of the Bombay Cotton Mills' claim against the Tricumdas Mills was gone into before the chamber Judge after judgment was delivered in the former suit. The Bombay Cotton Mills withdrew their claim with regard to this item before the claim was adjudicated. In 1908 and 1909, the Tricumdas Mills were hopelessly insolvent.

Cross-examined, witness said the Tricumdass Mills borrowed very large sums from the public in 1908 and paid out very large sums. The same thing happened in 1909. The withdrawal of the claim against the Tricumdas Mills was after the suit; but the claim was not persisted in. Mr. Bastawalla of the witness firm and Mr. Girdharlal, solicitor, made up the accounts of the decree in the former suit, Mr. Bastawalla did not hear what Devji told witness or what witness told Mr. Strangman. Witness did not tell Devji's story to Mr. Bastawalla, as he thought this item had nothing to do with the accounts the parties were to make up.

The Advocate-General here closed his case.

DEFENDANT WITNESSES' STORY.

Mr. Setalvad then examined the witnesses on behalf of the defendant. J. H. Dani, examined by him, said Dwarkadass had given security for moneys advanced to the Tricumdass and Lakhmidas Mills. Mr. Merwanji, solicitor, was in Bombay, when the Rs. 50,000 were advanced. Dwarkadass had first gone to witness to negotiate that loan. He did not remember if any one else was present at the conversation. Dwarkadass wanted money on the signature of his partner, Purshottam Jeevandass. Witness instructed his son, Vallabh, to pay the Rs. 50,000 to be received from the Akola Mills. The amount became due on the 14th April. Vallabh was sent with the promissory note, but he returned saying that Purshottam refused to pay. Vallab was referred to Dwarkadass by Purshottam and Vallabh went to Dwarkadass, who asked that the monies might be retained in the Bombay Cotton Mills. Witness agreed to this and a receipt from the Company was obtained. The amount was paid by the Company on the 21st April. Vallabh was not Shivlal's servant. On the 13th February or on any other day, Devji did not see the witness about this loan. If Devji said so that was false. He, on behalf of Shivlal, did advance moneys to the Tricumdass Mills after the 13th February. The amount came to over Rs. 1,89,000. Witness believed Dwarkadass to be a respectable man and had no reason to doubt his statements. Witness had no reason to doubt the representations of Dwarkadass that monies had gone to the Bombay Cotton Mills. Witness believed that representation and acted upon it. In February and April 1909, witness did not know the true financial position of Dwarkadass, nor of the Tricumdass and Lakhmidass Mills. It was not true that Dwarkadass shed tears before the witness, when he came for loans. He appeared to be a lord when he went to the witness. It was not true that witness took bribes from Dwarkadass for giving him the loans. Witness never told Devji that Vallabh was Shivlal's servant.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General, witness said he knew now that the Tricumdas Mills were insolvent in 1907. It went from bad to worse till it was wound up. He put his signature on a balance-sheet in August, 1908, but he did not know then that it was false. He knew it now.

Mr. Setalvad objected to this evidence, but his Lordship over-ruled the objection on the ground that it went to the witness' character.

The Advocate-General said that it went also to support Devji's story.

Continuing, witnes said he did not understand English sufficiently to talk, but he could read English figures. Witness could read ordinary Gujarati The balance-sheet must have been sent to the shareholders. He did not remember if a copy was sent to him. He was not prepared to deny that a copy was not sent to him. He was a faithful servant of his master and had his interest at heart.

Q.—Was your master largely financially interested in the Tricumdass Mills in December 1907?

A.—Yes.

Continuing, witness said that amount due on the mortgage besides interest was six lacs. No part of the principal on the mortgage was paid off till the Mills went in liquidation. His master had other accounts with these Mills. The total due was about Rs. 8,80,000 on that date. His master on that date was interested in very nearly fifteen lacs. He did not examine the balance sheet. It was his duty to examine the balance-sheet. It was his duty to examine the balance-sheet. He would not have known it to be false if he had only read it. The Rs. 8,80,000 should have come in the item of "debts due of which acceptances have been given." This item was shown in the balance-sheet as Rs. 6,41,165. Wit

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

SAINTS, SINNERS, AND THE USUAL PEOPLE by St. John Lucas (Blackwood).—Is an excellent book of short stories, the chief charm of the book being that the plot of each story is an uncommon one. Here is the first story. It is the tale of a fat abbess of St. Enoul: "She moved with the gestures of a bobbled elephant, and her nose and eyes were almost lost behind two vast and rosy cheeks. Unfortunately she and the poor little nuns under her were driven out of France by a Government which advocated the Rights of man and Liberty, Expelled from their convent the abbess and the nuns sought refuge in Italy. There, in a large country house not a very great distance from Rome they were given shelter. Unfortunately soon after they had begun to settle down in their new quarters, a fever broke out among the poor of the district. The abbess and the nuns worked assiduously for their welfare but all to no purpose. The fever gained ground and the people lost heart. Only one chance there seemed of saving them—of putting fresh hope and courage into their hearts. Some holy relic was demanded. Those at present in use had not so far proved very efficacious. New ones must, therefore, be found. So the abbess journeyed to Rome to procure them. Before she left, however, she told sister Veronica to expect a box containing the relics within forty-eight hours, and that if they did not turn up in that time she was to make urgent enquiries. For herself she would stay a few days longer in Rome in order to enlist the sympathy of certain influential persons on behalf of the afflicted poor. The relics—The box arrived in due time, and the good sisters opened it reverently and took out the holy relics Alas! everything was there but the name of the Saint to whom the bones had belonged, and of course the sisters were far too holy to go down to the poor people and tell them a story which in all probability was false. At last one of them spied a name at the bottom of the box, and great was her joy. None of them knew Italian, a very, very little, but they were certain that the word, Spedito, written on the box stood for St. Pedito, so they carried down the bones of "St. Pedito" to the fever-stricken village and there was thankfulness everywhere. Nobody knew who on earth St. Pedito was, but nobody dared say so for fear of disclosing their ignorance of the saintly fraternity. Happily, just at that time a fresh breeze came up across the Campagna, and almost immediately the epidemic began to abate. Now whether the bones, the hair and the toenail which were attributed to the late St. Pedito had really belonged to some person of extraordinary and contagious virtue, or whether the cool wind that blew across the campagna brought a healing influence—on this vexed question it is not the province of the present historian to decide. The abbess had her opinion and the doctor had his and they did not agree."

WHEN THE WAR IS O'ER by Major F. M. Peacock (Longmans).—"When the War is O'er" is a realist tale of soldier life and love; that is to say, it neither selects these mortals for photography in baser moments, nor exalts them into thin red or khaki heroes. It gives the right values to what is best, second best, and not good in their lives and ways. Sharebrook, the hero, is an artist, a slacker, and a three peg man, but he has the right stuff in him, and it comes out of him too, slowly and by bits of unequal delivery. He is interesting all the time, and so is the girl. But what a bother they had before they won their happy days! What drudgery in India, Africa, and elsewhere! What slow approaches and retreats, wounds, wedding rings, unwisdom, all sorts of obstacles bar the way—everything but dishonour, in fact. But at last they make a handsome couple, and readers, reviewers, and even printers join in the huzzas of the regiment, wish them well, and would be proud to meet them at any time. Major Peacock has achieved a wholesome and intelligent novel which adds to our knowledge of and sympathy with the Service man.

The origin of Christianity in England will always remain a disputed point among rival schools of theology, for upon its definition depend many of the crucial claims of Anglicanism and Romanism. A lively revival of the debate is likely to be aroused this spring by Mr. Murray's publication of a plain spoken historical work, written by Sir Henry Howorth. "The Birth of the English Church," as this important book is called, concentrates its attention upon St. Gregory and St. Augustine, and makes a special point of treating the two great apostles in the light of their interaction upon one another. Gregory's career, argues the author, must be known in greater detail if Augustine's policy is to be understood, while Gregory's methods can only be explained when tested by such an experiment as the English mission. Moreover to appreciate the growth of early Christianity, continual reference is needed to the contemporary drama of European politics, so that Sir Henry Howorth presents a wide panorama of ecclesiastical and civil movements, as a background to the biographies of his two principal characters. The work has been drawn from original sources, and hopes to advance an original theory. Another interesting historical study in Mr. Murray's forthcoming list is a Life of James, First Duke of Ormonde, written by Lady Burghclere. James Butler, who was successively Earl, Marquess, and Duke of Ormonde, was one of Charles I.'s most loyal cavaliers. He did splendid service as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the troubled years of the Civil War, and showed the most invincible courage in facing perils of every kind for the cause of the King. He received his Dukedom after the Restoration, and returned again to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant. He was a man of high character and integrity; a brave soldier and a blameless statesman. So varied is the record of his adventurous life that Lady Burghclere has found it impossible to do justice to her theme in less space than that of two well-filled and handsome illustrated volumes.

Her Highness the Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam recently published in Urdu an extremely interesting account of her life, called the Gohar-i-ikbal, which is said to portray the conditions of existence behind the "purdah" with a frankness hitherto unknown to literature. This book has now been translated into English by C. H. Payne, educational adviser to the Begam, and Mr. Murray will publish the volume with many unique illustrations, during the course of the present season. Her Highness, it is reported, is the first Mahomedan lady to offer the public a personal narrative of her reign and her experiences The record has two outstanding features. It contains a vivid picture of the "vie intime" of an Eastern court, and it provides, in its historical aspect a valuable illustration of the position and the administrative methods of the feudatory States of India. Her Highness is generally regarded as one of the most interesting personalities in the Indian Empire, and the illustrations to her book include portraits of the leading figures in the history of Bhopal, as well as of the Viceroy, from the Earl of Mayo to Lord Curzon.

Mr. F. Hamilton Jackson is well known as one of the most charming landscape artists of the day, and he is fortunate in being able to write as attractively as he draws. He is also a great traveller, and has penetrated into regions of the Pyrenees quite unknown to the ordinary English explorer. Mr. Murray has commissioned from Mr. Jackson, a record of "Rambles in the Pyrenees," described by pen and pencil, which will include excursions into unfamiliar districts in Gascony, Pays de Foix, and Rousillon. Mr. Jackson treats the country both historically and descriptively, concerning himself as much with the ancient architecture as with the modern manners and customs of the inhabitants. The author's own drawings will, of course, form a principal attraction of the work, but there will also be plans of buildings and photographs where the last-named seem to be the most desirable form of illustration.

Miss Mary F. Sandars earned great credit a few years ago by an excellent monograph upon Balzac, which displayed a sound critical gift, as well as the necessary spirit of the biographer. She has now directed her attention to the life and character of Mary II. of England, whom she believes to have been a much misunderstood woman. The material upon which Miss Sandars bases her new interpretation of Mary's temperament has been gathered from many sources. She has visited The Hague, and studied the archives, being fortunate in profiting by the advice of Dr. Kramer, himself the Dutch biographer of Queen Mary. Miss Sandars has also been permitted by the Duke of Portland, to quote from the unpublished correspondence at Welbeck Abbey, and a similar concession has been made by Lord Bathurst with regard to the letters of Queen Mary in his possession. The Queen's own memoirs have also been largely drawn upon, and the result, which Mr. Stanley Paul will shortly publish, is an entirely new presentation of a highly interesting personality.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

"THE SOUL OF INDIA" by Bipin Chandra Pal (Choudhry and Choudhry.)—Bipin Chandra Pal, a well-known exponent of Hindu philosophy appears before us as the interpreter of Indian ideals, the medium by which western readers may obtain an illuminating glimpse of the soul of India. His love for his theme is obvious, he dwells upon the subject of the mother-land with affectionate fervour; he idealizes and glorifies her, and is in every sense a patriot. His chapter on world problems foreshadows a modern Utopia, and a degree of spiritual culture almost "too good for human nature's daily food." His command of language is extraordinary; he writes with a culture and fluency that many English authors might well be proud of. His book is an admirable production; he possesses the true prophetic gift.

"DOMINION AND POWER" by C. Brodie Patterson (C. Bell and Sons).—Charles Brodie Patterson's books are too well known to require an introduction to the public. We have come to regard him as the apostle of practical idealism. He looks upon the body and the soul, not as separate entities, but as twin halves of a perfect whole, dependent upon one another for health and well-being. He sees his fellow-men as spiritual architects free to build in beauty or in ugliness the mansions of their souls. His new book of essays expounds the science of life and living, and for those who feel the necessity for a mental prop, it should prove a valuable mentor and friend.

"THE ART OF LIFE" by Doctor J. L. Chundra (Beadon Art Press).—We cannot complain nowadays that we suffer from any lack of teachers as regards the Art of Life; the number of books on this subject that annually make an appearance is enormous, and the science of right living is discussed from every possible point of view. Doctor Chundra's book is frankly medical, it is not even of the "masticate your food properly, and all the kingdoms of the world shall be added unto you" order. He deals solely with the needs of the body. His style is a curious compound of poetic and technical ingredients; the book is interesting reading even to those rare mortals who are not absorbed in the contemplation of their bodily ailments.

FIVE PROBLEMS by Major-General Pilcher, C. B. ("Pioneer" Press).—This manual of exercises by General Pilcher is most instructive and should be of great assistance to all infantry officers. A careful study of its contents will teach the officer to think before acting, when confronted with a technical problem. General Pilcher's solution of each of these twenty-five problems is like the answer to a riddle, easy enough when once you know it. As he points out, it is surprising how few officers in actual practice have found the correct solution.

"SONG, SCENE, AND STORY" by Pryce Salford (The Walter Scott Publishing Co).—Many of the verses in this little volume show genuine poetic feeling. The language is graceful and marked by delicacy of taste and the author certainly possesses the imaginative faculty. The verses are unequal in quality, and the technique is at times faulty, but on the whole the work is good, well above the average merit of the casual versifier.

"THE MYSTERY OF COLDE FELL" by Charlotte Brame (Stanley Paul.)—Messrs. Stanley Paul have published novels by every type of author in every possible style. For really good value their 'clear type' sixpenny novels are unequalled. They are a great improvement on the old double column paper books, and the print is so good that they can be read without eye-strain even in the dim and wavering light of a railway carriage. "The Mystery of Colde Fell," one of their recent publications should serve to while away an hour or so. It opens with a murder trial and closes with a death-bed confession. The plot is cleverly handled and the pages are replete with exciting incident.

"DECREE NISI", by LADY X (John Long and Co.—The plot of this novel turns on the endeavour of a family solicitor to obtain evidence for a divorce case. Although practically assured of the guilt of the parties concerned, he is unable to find positive proof against them, such as would justify his client in instituting divorce proceedings. He resorts therefore to somewhat round-about methods, and by so doing arouses his wife's jealous suspicions. The plot is very well worked out and the character delineation extremely clever. Lady Cecilia who tells the story, is a very pleasing personage. She marries, slightly out of her class, and attempts the difficult experiment of remaining on intimate terms with her "smart-set" friends, while conforming to her husband's old-fashioned ideas. This book is well worth reading. The authoress displays a shrewd knowledge of human nature; a slight touch of cynicism adds flavour and piquancy to the tale.

"INTELLECTUAL MARIE" by Henry Tighe (John Long Ltd.).—This book concerns itself mainly with the career of a girl who becomes a mannequin at a fashionable modiste's. After many adventures she becomes engaged to a young guardsman, but she throws him over in the favour of a former, and lowlier lover. The transition from the position of a lodging-house keeper's vulgar drudge to that of mannequin is accomplished by the help of "Intellectual Marie", an out-of-work governess who lodges in the same house as the ambitious Olive. The cockney accent, the strident voice and vulgar ways of the girl are gradually eliminated and a sort of surface refinement is acquired which enables Olive to obtain the coveted post. Marie Roget has her own life-story a hopeless, sad little history, a romance doomed from the start to end in disappointment. Olive's mother, the lodging-house keeper, is a clever character, she plays a very brief part in the story, but she is certainly deserving of mention. She is a mixture of kindliness, curiosity, and avarice. Her affection for her lodger Marie Roget, does not prevent her from contemplating a week's notice when the governess' funds are getting low, but she 'mothers' the forlorn woman, and reduces her weekly rent in return for the tuition given to the wayward Olive. The glimpse which this book affords of the conditions under which mannequins pursue their decorative calling, is extremely interesting. The Maison Lucilla is doubtless typical of hundreds of West-End establishments where wrinkled old dowagers al ow themselves daily to be persuaded, that when they purchase the gowns recommended by Madame, they will produce the same effect as the young and graceful girls who are paraded for their inspection.

"WAYWARD ANNE" by Curtis Yorke (John Long, Ltd.)—Curtis Yorke's contribution to this well-known firm's popular editions should meet with a good reception. The dialogue is bright and sparkling, the author writes with a facile pen. The heroine, a would-be novelist, inhabits a tiny flat, and has literary ambitions. He makes the acquaintance of a budding author who lives in the same block, and friendship rapidly develops into a more tender sentiment. Brian Carroll, however is under a cloud, so the course of true love is not allowed to run too smoothly. The manner in which the story is unfolded is clever and convincing. The book is quite up to the standard of this popular author's other work.

IT is stated on good authority, says a London newspaper that it is very probable, that General Sir O'Moore Creagh will shortly resign and that he will be succeeded as Commander-in-Chief in India by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who nominally vacates command at Aldershot at the end of this month.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th February, 1912.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning, the 11th of March next.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

CHINA AS A REPUBLIC.

The Effect in England Outlined.

There is infinite pathos, says the Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, writing in the "Daily Mail" in the child Emperor, ignorant, innocent, abdicating the throne which his forefathers had won, a mere pawn in the game between Chinese and Manchus. But pathetic as this incident is, we must not let its pathos obscure in our minds, its more important aspects; it is not only the abdication of an emperor we have to consider, but it is also the destruction of the conventional and artificial Chinese civilisation before the vigorous civilisation of the West. Vast China, with its four hundred millions of industrious population, with its infinite resources of coal, iron, and other minerals, with its traditions of Confucianism, Taoism, and Lamaism, has become part, and a very large part too, of Western civilisation.

A NEW VOLUME.

"We are opening a new volume in the history of the world"—a volume in which strange and terrible things may be written; a volume which, on the other hand, may contain a brighter story than any of us conceive to be possible. How one longs to read that volume as it will be written by the historian a hundred or two hundred years hence! Will it run thus: "From this time the condition of the working class of Europe began steadily to deteriorate, and though the shortsighted statesmen of the twentieth century failed to appreciate it, this was the inevitable result of adding to the working men of the world a population remarkable for its industry, and so inured to poverty that its workers gladly submitted to conditions which the Western workman naturally and with justice refused"?

Or will it run thus: "The decadent Christianity of the West corrupted by luxury, divided by sectional strife, received new life under the influence of the more sincere Chinese Christianity purified in the harsh school of persecution and stimulated by the great political upheaval which caused the deposition of the Manchu Emperor"? No, we cannot take down the volume, we cannot read to the end; we must wait as year after year the pages are turned over, but we shall do well to appreciate the importance of this page of contemporary history. The abdication of the child prince is an outward symbol of a marvellous movement in China; for remember, this Emperor was in the eyes of the Chinese not merely an earthly ruler, but a semi-Divine personage, the Son of Heaven, and therefore the destruction of his office involves not only a constitutional revolution, but also a fundamental change in the religious ideas which govern the Chinese.

The other day a body of young Chinamen, pistol in hand, went into one of the Buddhist temples in the superstitious town of Canton and proceeded to knock off the heads of all the idols in the temple. A few years ago had anyone treated those idols with disrespect there would have been a riot, now a crowd looked on with indifference, if not with complacency.

INFLATION OF TRADE.

The quaint superstition of Feng-shui, which among other things prevented anyone working the vast deposits of coal for which China is remarkable, is a thing of the past. Coalfields as large as the area of three Englands, seems so thick that one of them where it outcropped served as the back of a house will now be brought into competition with the Black Countries of the West miners who would think a maximum of 8d. per day as a wage above their wildest dreams, and whose industry is such that they think twelve hours in the day quite insufficient will now be brought into competition with the Western miner. Perhaps the immediate result of the reconstruction of China will be a great inflation of trade. There will be a trade "boom" somewhat like footsteps, and voices in ordinary conversation, may be detected at half a mile. This observer has heard the hours struck at the same moment by a stable clock three miles down the valley, and by an equally distant church clock in a nearly opposite direction. Scott touches upon similar phenomena, when, in "Anne of Geierstein," he speaks of the mountain bellow by which the natives of the Alps can hold conference with each other from one mountain ridge to another across ravines of great depth and width, and the Albanians also employ this means of communication; neither is it unknown in India. Such echoing passes and valleys are found, too, in the Isle of Man, where, in the quiet of a summer's day, one may sit on the brow of a hill and follow, to a certain extent, the conversation of persons upon the slopes of another three quarters of a mile or more distant.

OTHER FAMOUS ECHOES.

While probably the echoes of the Gap of Dunloe, Killarney, are the most celebrated in the British Isles, those of Colorado Canon enjoy an equal reputation in America. In the Gorge of Niagara, again, exist many echo-haunted ravines; and, indeed, few rugged spots of the kind are free from echoes. Caves are always the homes of countless echoes, and no doubt many legends and myths—as the devil-wreckers and "knockers" of Devon and Cornwall—owe their existence to the echoes set up by the booming of the sea in the numberless caves of that rocky coast.

Amongst artificial echoes, or those caused by architectural peculiarities, the Tabernacle of Salt Lake City possesses a remarkable example. Certain parts of the moat round Paris, also enjoy a great local reputation. But the most perfect instance is to be found in the wonderful Taj Mahal at Agra. The extraordinary and beautiful mausoleum of Shah Jehan possesses something of the quality of a huge bell, having a distinct musical note, sweet and mournful which may be evoked by raising a prolonged cry within the building. In its slow, plaintive cadence, the observer seems to detect the sad voice of Echo herself. Such must have been the lament piteous and sweet, of the nymph dying for hopeless love of Narcissus.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h m	ft.	in.	Feb.	h m	ft. in.
M	19	m 0 14	28	7	19	m 6 23	17 10
		0 14 a	26	9		5 59 a	16 3
TU	20	m 0 36	28	9	20	m 6 44	17 4
		0 47 a	27	1		6 29 a	16 6
W	21	m 1 2	28	7	21	m 7 9	17 0
		1 20 a	27	1		6 59 a	17 0
TH	23	m 1 30	28	3	22	m 7 35	16 9
		1 55 a	26	11		7 30 a	17 10
F	23	m 1 59	27	9	23	m 8 5	16 8
		2 35 a	26	7		8 4 a	18 10
S	24	m 2 29	27	2	24	m 8 41	16 9
		3 24 a	26	0		8 43 a	20 0
S	25	m 3 2	26	4	25	m 9 25	17 0
		4 25 a	25	5		9 38 a	21 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 19 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h 6m	Sunset	6h 40m
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,,	7h 5m	,,	6h 41m
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,,	7h 5m	,,	6h 41m
,, 22 (Thursday)	,,	7h 4m	,,	6h 42m
,, 23 (Friday)	,,	7h 3m	,,	6h 42m
,, 24 (Saturday)	,,	7h 3m	,,	6h 42m
,, 25 (Sunday)	,,	7h 2m	,,	6h 43m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Feb. 18th. 11h. 14·1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 56·7m. a.m.; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11·9m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 11th, 1h. 25·6m. a.m.

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The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 55 years.

You need not wait
for the newness of your bread to pass off if you bake small loaves with
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
Unlike fermented bread (Bakers' Bread), "Paisley Flour" bread is best when new and is quite digestible.
Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

ECHOES.

The Action of Sound Waves.

Until quite recent times little or nothing was known of the action of sound waves. That branch of acoustics which deals with the construction of public buildings in such a manner as to insure accurate hearing of speech or music still calls for much research. Although experts as a rule can point out acoustic defects after the building has been erected, it seems to be a very difficult matter to predict these from the plans. Undoubtedly the most important point is the prevention of echoes, unless such echoes come to the ear almost simultaneously with the original sound. Tapestry hung upon the walls will effect this in some cases.

Waves of sound, on the whole act according to laws very similar to those governing rays of light and waves of water. The sound wave, coming against a wall or other opposing surface, is reflected, and proceeds in another direction; and the sound caused by this reflected wave is that known as an echo. Where the distance of the reflecting surface is not such as to allow a sufficient time to elapse between the utterance of the original sound and the return of the echo, the two waves become merged; and it is these confused echoes that often interfere with hearing in churches and other large buildings. Anything that breaks the evenness and continuity of the reflecting surface tends to improve acoustic conditions. Then, certain surfaces may be absorbent of sound. Thus, formerly the interior of the London stock Exchange was faced with lath and plaster, and no sooner was smooth unabsorbent marble substituted than the Exchange became a veritable hall of echoes.

THE TOMB OF METALLA.

The number of syllables that an echo will repeat depends upon what number can be spoken in the time that the sound takes to go to and return from the reflecting surface. The famous echo at the tomb of Metalla, in the Campagna, of which Gassendi speaks as repeating a hexameter line requiring two-and-a-half seconds utterance has been calculated to come from a distance of about 1,500 feet. Where two surfaces are inclined mutually in such a manner as to give repeated reflections from one to another, like the mirrors of a saleidoscope, we get the phenomena of echoed echoes. Instances of these are the world-famed echoes of Killarney and that produced between the wings of the castle of Simonetta, near Milan, which is said to repeat the report of a pistol shot sixty times.

Visitors to London usually make a point of ascending to the Whispering Gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral, for the echo phenomena of this gallery enjoy a wide reputation. Sir John Herschell, in his paper upon the subject, tells us that the sounds are conveyed from one side of the dome to the other, and are not heard at any intermediate points; but the Rev J. M. Bacon, F.R.A.S., who also has gone deeply into the matter disagrees upon this point. He has recorded that he was able to prove clearly how, at intermediate points whispered sounds were really heard twice over. "For the sound wave courses round the wall surface, and is not reflected at an angle, like a billiard ball off the cushion, so that whispers are readily transmitted along the wall but fade as the ear of the listener is withdrawn."

In all parts of the world valleys, described in the guide books as "whispering valleys," form favourite tourist resorts. Such a valley is found at Stansfield in Essex. The rector of this parish in an account of personal inquiries, states that his house stands upon a hill 288ft. above sea-level the ground sloping away in front to a stream 100ft. below, and rising again 180ft. on the further bank. From the rectory the bells of no fewer than fifteen villages may be distinguished, under suitable conditions, and, across the valley,

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

WHY HE LAUGHED.

How came those holes in your elbows, said the widow Staith to the irrepressible small boy.

Oh mother, I hid behind the sofa, when Mr. Horner was saying to our Julia that he'd take her even if you had to be thrown in. He didn't know I was there and so I held in and laughed in my sleeves till I burst 'em.

TO WIN THE CASE.

Great Lawyer—I am tired to death!

Sympathetic Wife—You look tired. What is the matter?

Lawyer—I've been making my speech for the defence for three days now and tired or not I'll have to go on with it to-morrow, and perhaps the next day.

Wife—Can't you cut it short?

Lawyer—Not until the jury have had time to forget the evidence against my client.

NOT WANTED.

I should like to be excused your honor said the man who had been summoned on a jury.

What for? asked the judge.

I owe a man five shillings and I want to hunt him up to-day and pay it.

Do you mean to say you would hunt up a man to pay a bill instead of waiting for him to hunt you up.

Yes, your honor.

Well you are excused I don't want any man on the jury who will lie like that.

COLES' DROP.

An amusing anecdote is told of an old master of Eton named Day. A big boy named Coles who was reputed to be a bit of a swell went on some errand into Day's classroom and stood magnificently by the door. The master looked at him long and hard.

What is your name he asked at last.

Coles, sir, said the confident youth in resonant tones.

Then Coles you may scuttle? was the devastating reply.

A GREEN DIET.

Traveller—Oh, yes, we had many narrow escapes. In the course of one voyage we were driven upon an island where the natives were reported to be canibals and we gave up in despair.

Excited Listener—But how did you escape?

Traveller—It turned out that the natives were vegetarians.

Excited Listener—And so you were all permitted to depart.

Traveller—All but one woman in our company. She was a grass widow, you see.

ROUGH ON JONES.

Jones, newly married, was walking proudly along the road when he met his friend Brown.

Well, old chap, how are you? asked the latter, extending the right hand of friendship. How do you like married life?

Oh we're getting along Al replied Jones. But, I say, old man, I got such a fright on my wedding day.

Yes, said Brown I was awfully sorry for you.

What have you heard about it?

No; but I saw it!

Jones bride need it be said, was no beauty.

WISE THROUGH SUFFERING.

Everything that comes from the country is not necessarily green.

For instance the tall young man looked quite a country bumpkin as he walked boldly into the barber's shop and seated himself in the gorgeous chair.

Shave please he commanded the man of the scissors.

After due lathering and stropping, the barber began shaving.

Razor all right, sir? he asked for mally.

Well said the man from the fields judicially if you're trying to skin me I should say it's not bad, but if you're supposed to be shaving me—I suppose you have'nt got a saw about the place have you?

THE DOG CAME BACK.

He was a scientist—an artful scientist indeed—and one day he lost his one ewe lamb—a pet Pomeranian.

But this learned man did not search the neighbourhood, he did not even visit the local police-station. All he did was to advertise in the newspaper that his dog had strayed as he cunningly expressed it.

Beneath the advertisement however he inserted these tragic words:—

The dog is of no value not even to the owner.

But having been experimented upon for scientific purposes with many virulent poisons a lick from its tongue—and it is extremely affectionate—would probably prove fatal.

That dear little dog duly returned the very next day.

MUSTN'T MISS THE CHANCE.

The laziest man in the village was actually running and running hard.

Before him the awe-stricken spectators fled like chickens before a touring motor-car.

On, on he ran until—crash!—he landed plump into the portly vicar.

What—what is the matter gasped the reverend gentleman in astonishment, as his assailant picked himself and his hat out of the mud.

Can't stop, sir came the hurried reply. I've just eard o' some work.

And have you got the job? asked the vicar interestedly.

Don't know sir; just goin' to see.

What in it asked the clergyman in amazement for this particular black sheep had never been known to work before.

Some washin' for my wife.

And like a streak of lightning he was off again.

A DOG WITH A BAD NAME.

I wonder if I really is as bad as they suppose?
Cause, if I is one-half as bad, then goodness only knows
I ain't a-fit to live with; I's a kind o' hell within,
That's a-sizzlin' an' a-bubblin' with the awful fires of sin;
That's what the Preacher called it. But durn me, all I did,
Was to wallop to a shoe rag, that lyin Jhonsey kid,
For a-sneakin' to the Teacher. An' I punched bull Williams' head,
Till I kind o' spiled his beauty, but I "didn't" kill him dead,
As he told his ma. I didn't then do things of much count more,
But Pa got good and angry an' he licked me good an' sore.
But I don't bear him no malice, for goodness only knows,
It tacks all kinds to make a world an' he's the kin' I suppose,
That ain't happy les' he's lickin out the badness that there be,
A-sizzlin' an' a-bubblin in that inner hell of me.
I ain't poisin' as an angel that is white an' fair within,
But I ain't the "only" feller that is steeped in scarlet sin.

MARGARET ERSKINE.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Feb. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr A A L Parsons, B Cov
Mr D G Robertson, B Cov
Major J B MacGeorge, R E, B
Capt G H Willis, M V O, R E, B
Ven G E Nicholls, B
Rev H O Penler, B
Mr H A Latham, M
Major-Gen H Mansfield, C B, S T C
Col C C Townsend, R A
Lieut-Col A Pringdestre, I A
Major W J Micbell, 124 Bal
Major W C Nicholson, 18 Inf
Major H W R Senior, 2-10 G R
Major C Hudson, D S O, I M S
Capt W V Richards, Mil Accts Dept
Capt H D Shaw, 2-1 G R
Capt A W D Cornish, 1-6 G R
Capt A G Frere, 86 C Inf
Lieut A E B Parsons, 52 Sikhs
Lieut R A W Lake, 127 Bal
Lieut A G O M Mayne, 13 Lrs
Lieut E J Ryan, S T C
Engr, R C Morley, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt H W Hilus, I M S, 8, 6 days
Mr L O Clarke, B Cov, 3 mo
Mr G A H Searle, B Cov, 2 mo M C
Mr H G Woodman, B Cov, 11 days
Mr D'A Marriott, B, 6 mo
Mr H Cameron, B, 6 mo M C
Capt J P Cameron, I M S, M, 1 day
Lieut-Col C E L Gilbert, I M S, 6 mo M C
Major N Leslie, I-A 1 week
Major A M Anderson, 81 Frs, 6 mo M C
Capt C G Risley, 18 K E O G R, 2 mo
Lieut A S Coffin, 28 Punj, 6 mos M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr T E Elsg, B
Mr C W Mow, M

BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.
LEMCO AND MILK is a powerful, tissue building, invigorating, readily digested food tonic. A glass twice a day does more for invalids, delicate children, anaemic and "nervy" people, than change of air. Add ½ to ¼ teaspoonful of Lemco to half a pint of warm milk.
Lemco
LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

OBSTINATE COUGHS
CATARRH, BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA READILY YIELD TO
CONGREVE'S ELIXIR
which has been the standard remedy for Chest Complaints since the year 1825.
86 YEARS
of continuous success—it has never been superseded. Avoid the dangerous effects of
DAMP AND CHILLS
by using this well-tested remedy. Price in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11/-, obtainable from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; and Dr. Haller, Madras, and all Chemists and Stores throughout India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17/8, Basinghall St., London.

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(TRADE MARK)
A necessity to ladies who desire to preserve the fine texture and healthy tone of their skin.
Men also find it most valuable for curing the inflammation caused by shaving.

Skin as Soft as a Babe's
"Hazeline" Snow" is obtainable of all Druggists
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
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Acts like a charm in
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
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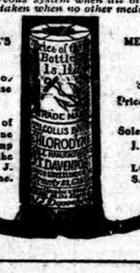
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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LAWS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of the Leading Cases. By W. R. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 401 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

Full Text of the Bill.

Bill No. V. of 1912 to be introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council is as follows :—

An Act to provide for the licensing of race-courses in the Bombay Presidency.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the regulation of horse-racing in the Bombay Presidency; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bombay Race-courses Licensing Act, 191 .

(2) This section extends to the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The rest of the Act extends only to such areas as the Governor in Council may by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette," direct.

Cf. 42 and 43 Vict. c. 18.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

(a) "horse-race" means any race in which any horse, mare or gelding runs or is made to run in competition with any other horse, mare or gelding for any prize of what nature or kind soever, or for any bets or wager made or to be made in respect of any such horse, mare or gelding or the riders thereof, and at which more than twenty persons shall be present.

(b) "race-course" means any ground on which a horse-race can be held.

Cf. 42 and 43 Vict. c. 18.

Prohibition against horse-racing on unlicensed race-courses.

3. No horse-race shall be held save on a race-course for which a license for horse-racing granted in accordance with the provisions of this Act is in force.

Cf. 42 and 43 Vict. c. 18.

Application for license for horse-racing.

4. (1) The owner, lessee or occupier of any race-course may apply to the Governor in Council for a license for horse-racing on such race-course.

Grant of license for horse-racing.

(2) The Governor in Council may withhold such license or grant it subject to such conditions and for such period as he may think fit.

Cancellation of license.

(3) The Governor in Council may [at any time cancel any license granted under this section in the event of any breach of the conditions subject to which it was granted.

Cf. 42 and 43 Vict. c. 18.

Penalty for taking part in horse-race on unlicensed race-course.

5. Whoever takes part in any horse-race on any race-course for which a license granted in accordance with the provisions of section 4 is not in force shall be punishable with fine which may amount to two hundred rupees.

Cf. 42 and 43 Vict. c. 18,

Penalty for owner, etc., allowing racing in unlicensed place.

6. If any horse-race is held on any race-course for which a license granted in accordance with the provisions of section 4 is not in force, any person being the owner, lessee or occupier of such race-course shall be punishable with fine which may amount to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for contravening conditions of license.

7. If any person to whom a license has been granted in accordance with the provision of section 4 contravenes any of the conditions subject to which such license was granted, such person shall be punishable with fine which may amount to one thousand rupees.

Cognizance of offences under this Act.

8. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the First Class shall try an offence under this Act.

Power of Government to delegate functions under this Act.

9. The Governor-in-Council may by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" delegate to any authority subordinate to him all or any of his functions under section 4 of this Act.

Exemptions.

10. The Governor in Council may from time to time by general or particular order published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" exempt any horse-race from the operation of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The increase of gambling on the race-courses in Bombay and Poona has become an evil which calls for remedy in the public interest, and legislation is necessary to deal adequately with this evil. This Bill has accordingly been framed to give Government power to exercise control over horse-racing, as defined in clause 2 of the Bill. The necessary degree of control is obtained by the provisions of clauses 3 and 4 which prohibit horse-racing on unlicensed race-courses and empower the Governor in Council to grant licenses on such conditions and for such periods as he may think fit. Penalties are provided in clauses 5, 6 and 7 for permitting or taking part in horse-racing on unlicensed race-courses, and for contravening the conditions of licenses. Clause 10 enables Government to exempt from the operation of the Act any horse-races, such as gymkhana mounted sports, hunt-club races, etc. The Bill is modelled on the English Statute for the licensing of Metropolitan Suburban Race-courses.

(Signed) W. T. MORISON.

February 22, 1912.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor.

(Sd) L. GRAHAM.

For Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Bombay, February 23, 1912.

LAWN TENNIS.

Forecasts on Western India Championship.

What promises to be one of the most interesting sporting events of the year will commence on Monday next, the 26th instant, when the Tournament for the Championship of Western India Singles and Doubles opens. This Championship is held under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana and is open to all comers. Ever since the year 1889 the Western India Championship has been part of the Bombay Gymkhana Annual Tennis Tournament, but though styled "Western India Championship" it was not a Championship in the true sense as it was not open to all comers. No doubt when this competition was first started the Europeans were the only ones in India who really were interested in tennis and tennis tournaments and, indeed, many Gymkhanas now exist in Bombay alone, where tennis is seriously played which probably were not even thought of at that time. Such indeed are the Parsi, Islam, and Hindu Gymkhanas all of which are strongly represented in the forthcoming tournament. Considering this and recognising the fact that many members of these Gymkhanas are excellent exponents of the game, some of whom have earned a reputation not only in India, but also in England, the home of Lawn Tennis, the Bombay Gymkhana recently decided to throw these events open to all comers and thus convert what was before a Championship in name only into a Championship indeed. It was hoped that in this way the sport would receive additional impetus in Bombay and that the friendly relations between the different communities would be fostered. And have these hopes been realised? Facts speak for themselves and it will be seen on examining the draw which is published below, that a most representative list of competitors is available. What has always been a serious handicap to the Bombay Gymkhana Tournament is the failure to attract up country entries. The reason for this is simply and solely because climate and business combining together preclude all play for Europeans until the afternoon is well advanced and consequently a Tournament which in the ordinary way should be decided in a few days is unavoidably made to extend over a lengthy period. This fact has to be accepted but an attempt has been made this year to curtail the time required for a Tournament of this nature as much as possible. Ten days have been allowed and it is hoped that in years to come, some of the leading Tennis players of India will, remembering this, be induced to come down to Bombay and try conclusions with some of our local "Cracks." Indeed it is to be hoped that the example which has been so sportingly set by the pair who have entered from Ahmednagar will be enthusiastically followed in subsequent years by many others. Big things have small beginnings and this being the first year of this Tournament in its present form in Bombay, the entrance sheet gives distinct promise of still greater contests in future. The entries this year both for Singles and Doubles are in every way satisfactory there being 18 competitors for the Singles and 18 pairs for the Doubles. Of course it is impossible at this stage to attempt any forecast of what will be the likely results especially as up to now few of the competitors have met in any Tournament in Bombay. There are one or two, however, to whom attention may particularly be drawn. All Bombay players doubtless know of R. D. England, J. S. Milne and W. Reid and Capt. T. C. Lucas and certainly they are individually and in doubles a formidable quartette. England in particular has improved his game wonderfully in the last year and having added to it an effective American Service he ought certainly to give a very good account of himself in this Tournament. Milne too has been playing very well and in partnership with England ought to go a long way towards capturing the Doubles prize. Reid is a veteran who knows the game inside out, about whom rumour has it that he cannot now last through three sets, but this is merely rumour, because he always seems to do what is necessary fairly comfortably in two. Lucas has been somewhat out of form this year, but no doubt he will be "all there" next week when he and Reid together ought to make things lively for their opponents in the Doubles.

Unfortunately the writer has seen few of the other competitors play, but he is informed that the principal ones are A. D. Navroji, Dr. A. H. Fyzee, M. P. Engineer, J. R. Gunjikar, V. V. Bhadkunkar, and R. A. Wagle.

Navroji and Fyzee have both earned distinction in England where the former gained a half-blue for Tennis at Cambridge and the latter has been successful in many tournaments all over the country. They are both sure to make a very stern bid for Championship honours this year in Bombay.

Navroji is partnered by Engineer in the Doubles and Fyzee with A. J. Chinmulgand with whom he won the Conder Tournament last year. Both of these are very strong pairs.

Gunjikar in the single and Bhadkunker and Wagle in the doubles are the Hindu stalwarts whose career through this Tournament is sure to be followed with interest, because they come with a considerable reputation as players. Taking it all round, therefore we may safely say that each day's play from the beginning to the end of the Tournament will be full of interest.

The draw for the Singles and Doubles is as follows:

DRAW FOR THE DOUBLES.

	I Round.	II Round.	III Round	Semi-final.	Final.
Navroji and Engineer, Tues. 27th Feb. / Dastur and Ghandi	Bye				
Binning and Mathews, Thurs. 29th Feb. / Wadia and Pocha	..				
Milne and England, Thurs. 29th Feb. / Mulla and Khareghat	..				
Kuhna and Stuart	..				
Lele and Saraf, Thur. 29th Feb. / W Reid and Lucas	Thur. 29th Feb.				
Bhadkunkar and Wagle, Tues. 27th Feb. / Modi and Aldless	Thurs. 29th Feb				
Nicholson and Pearson	Bye				
Green and Gunther, Tues. 27th Feb. / Willmott and R Reid	..				
Haughton and Byrne, Tues. 27th Feb. / Williams and Portlock	..				
Hart and Cowie, Tues. 27th Feb. / Fyzee & Chinmulgand	..				

Play to commence at 5-30 p. m. Competitors to be on the ground ready to play on dates fixed.

The matches for Tuesday 27th Feb. are as under:—

Gymkhana Compound Courts—

Green and Gunther vs. Willmott and R. Reid, (Court No. 7).

Haughton and Byrne vs. Williams and Portlock. (Court No. 4)

Gymkhana Queen's Road Courts—

Lele and Saraf vs. W Reid and Lucas, (Court No. 2)

Bhadkunkar and Wagle vs. Modi and Aldless, (Court No. 5)

Navroji and Engineer vs. Dastur and Ghandhi, (Court No. 1).

Hart and Cowie vs. Fyzee and Chimulgand, (Court No. 6).

Competitors must satisfy themselves of the exact dates on which they have to play. If they don't play on those dates they will be scratched.

THE DRAW FOR THE SINGLES.

	I Round.	II Round.	III Round.	Semi-final.	Final.
H R Dastur, Wed. 28th Feb.	Bye				
R D England	..				
J S Milne, Mon. 26th Feb.	..				
G N Mathews	..				
W Reid, Wed. 28th Feb.	..				
A H Fyzee	..				
A D Navroji	..				
T C Lucas, Mon. 26th Feb.	Wed. 28th Feb.				
J R Gunjikar	..				
A E Williams, Mon. 26th Feb.	Wed. 28th Feb.				
M F Nicholson	Wed. 28th Feb				
R Greene	Bye				
C W Kuhns, Mon. 26th Feb.	..				
F Portlock	..				
C Gunther, Mon. 26th Feb.	..				
M P Engineer	..				
Capt Drummond, Mon. 26th Feb.	..				
D B Binning	..				

Play to commence about 5.30 p.m.

Competitors to be on the ground, ready to play on dates fixed.

N. B.—The matches for Monday 26th Feb. 1912 are as follows:—

On the Gymkhana Compound Courts :—

J. S. Milne vs. Matthews (Court No. 4.)

Drummond vs. Binning (Court No. 7).

On the Gymkhana Queen's Road Courts :—

Lucas vs. Gunjikar (Court No. 1).

Williams vs. Nicholson (Court No. 5).

Kuhns vs. Portlock (Court No. 6).

Gunther vs. Engineer (Court No. 2).

The Referee for Monday 26th Feb. will be Mr. W. Reid.

All competitors are requested to be present on Monday and to satisfy themselves as to the dates on which they are to play. No alterations will be made and those who do not play on date and time fixed will be scratched.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The following is the result of the semi-final round of the Marryat Cup Competition:—R.D.England beat J. W. Stewart—Milne, 8-6—6-1; W. Reid beat M. F. Nicholson, 6-1—6-4.

This Evening at 5-30 p.m. the final round will be played between England and Reid.

BOMBAY RACES.

Fifth Day, Saturday, 24th Feb.

The following is the time and order of running at Mahalaxmi to-day :—

	p. m.
The Gaye Cup	3 10
The Worli Plate	3 40
The Turf Club Cup	4 10
The Byculla Club Cup	4 45
The Desert Plate	5 15
The Mansfield Plate	5 45
The Asian Plate	6 15

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-24
Church Gate	2-29
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-39

BOMBAY RACQUETS.

The following are the results of Thursday's play in the Open Single :—

Capt. A. J. H. Sloggett beat F. W. Gull, 3-1.

The former put up a very good fight and managed to win the third game but the issue was never really in doubt.

Sahibs and Markers.—Major J. G. Greig and Capt. A.J. Sloggett, beat W.O. Stanton and Jamshetji, 3.—P. M. D. Sanderson and Jehangir, beat F. W. Gull and Padamji, 3-2.

The dozen or so enthusiasts who saw these matches were rewarded by as good displays of Racquets as have ever been seen in the court. In the first match the Amateurs were down Jamshetji but at the end of the second game it was anybody's match.

Stanton played a steady game and served well but was outclassed in the called, the pace of the ball being often too much for him.

Jamshetji in the later games was wonderful, holding his own in the rallies and getting about the court like quicksilver. Greig's services was excellent and the turning point in the third game.

The second match was electrifying, such an exhibition of clean hitting seldom having been seen. The bright "star" was Jehangir who is always brilliant though erratic. He was on the top of his form and except for occasional lapses (he scored double faults, 3 times, once at a critical period in the game,) gave as good a display of hurricane hitting as one could wish to see. Sanderson started scratchily, but the last 3 games saw him in brilliant form. The losers were unfortunate in finding the others at their best. Gull and Padamji led by 2 games to one and looked like winning rather easily, but the others got ahead at 9—1 and let their lead go and the score were called 9 all, 11 all, 14 all.—It took 15 hands to finish the game (including a double fault by Jehangir at 1—1.) Superior service settled the question in the last game with the score at 15—4.

FIXTURES.

SATURDAY, 2-15—Sloggett vs. Sanderson.

SUNDAY, 2-30—The Rifle Brigade vs. The Bombay Gymkhana.

3-15—Hormasji vs. Manockji in the Markers Singles.

4—Sahibs and Markers Final.

Major J. G. Greig and Captain A. J. Sloggett P. M. D. Sanderson, and Jehangir.

The 4th Annual Gathering of the Bombay Young Cricketers will take place on Sunday in the Hall of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School in Kandewady under the Presidentship of Dr. V. S. Sanzgiri, L. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise	21 52	Messrs I W Stokes and J F Preston.
Melody	21 0	Officers R A
Eileen IV	Scr	J F Watson Esq & Major Mutter
Mahabatha	12 15	Lieut R Trench

Course :—Cee Vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel Buoy N of Butcher Island starboard—Black and White Buoy M N E Elephanta starboard to finishing line between a flag boat and the bollard on the pier —Length 10-49 miles—Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Trixie	8 45	Maj Dobbs & Capt MacIver
Antelope	21 0	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Aria	11 22	The Hon Mr W T Morison, C S I
Maya	Scr	V T Janson, Esq
Corrie	Scr	J S K Macbeth Esq

Course :—Cee Vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel Buoy N of Butcher Island starboard—Black and White Buoy M N E Elephanta starboard to finishing line between a flag boat and the bollard on the pier at Hog Island—Length 10-49 miles—Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE AND TOMTIT CLASS RACE.—Sails at p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on course M. S.	Entered by
Fecella	11 22	Dr B K Goldsmith
Coralie	10 30	Lt-Col N Kirby, R E
Maud	7 0	Officers R E
Mavourneen	2 37	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	12 15	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Clutha	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing	12 15	C N Moberly Esq
Curlew	5 15	Messrs A S Orr and H E Pilcher
Swallow	12 15	A S Folkes Esq
Cricket	21 0	T S Greeson Esq
Marie Louise	23 37	K MacIver Esq
Anna	18 22	Officers H M's Mint
Jean	12 15	W Bendel Esq
Jenny Wren	1 45	D Blythe Esq

Course :—Cee Vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel Buoy N of Butcher Island starboard—Black and White Buoy NN E Elephanta starboard to finishing line between a flag boat and the bollard on the pier at Hog Island—Length 10-49 miles—Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 23.

In the Punjab University Sports Tournament, which is in full swing in Lahore, the local Forman Christian College, has won the football and cricket finals. Two new silver challenge cups have been presented to the Punjab University this year, to be competed for annually by the affiliated colleges, one for lawn tennis doubles, given by the Maharaja of Kapurthala, which has been won this year by the Ranadhir College, Kapurthala, and the other for singles given by the Maharaja of Jhind and won this year by the Government College, Lahore. The cups will be presented to winners with other challenge cups and shields at the prize distribution after University sports on Saturday.

BENGAL COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

At the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to be held on the 26th instant the Calcutta Port Act Bill will be referred to the Select Committee. Messrs. Stephenson and Reid will be sworn in as new members. A number of questions will also be asked.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	8	8
Same date last year	25	24
Total mortality from all causes		129
Same date last year		142

An examination of articled clerks will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, Bombay, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 13—16th days of March, 1912.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

1st Sunday in Lent.—25th February.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Sawtell ; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral.—Merbecke. Hymns—89, 193, 309, 107. 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Cantical—41, 43. Anthem—"Lord for Any Tender Mercies Sake"—Farrant.—Hymns 282. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy : Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 8-45 a.m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist ; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service ; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Daily 7-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist Wednesday 8 a. m. (Sung) ; Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong ; Thursday 6 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena. Lantern Service 8 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy : Rev. Canon Heywood ; Rev. J. H. Robinson ; Rev. T. W. Sharp—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G. ; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin ; Churchwardens : Hindustani, Vacant ; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu) ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu) ; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil) ; 3-30 p. m., Sunday School ; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Choral celebration of the Holy Communion ; 10 a.m. Sunday School at Lower Parel ; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes in Church ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon ; Preacher : Rev. Arthur French.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Loney, B. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service—Daily 7-45 pm.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy ; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services : Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dason.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Majela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy : Rev. Fathers Biscoe and Tovey.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist ; 7-15 a. m. Matins and Litany ; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist ; Preacher : Father Tovey ; 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong. Preacher : Rev. Father Biscoe. Alms for Jamsedji Hospital Nursing Fund.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers Vicar : Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar : Rev. M. X Gomes.—7 and 9 a. m. and 5 30 p. m. Sunday Services.—Week days 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass ; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvaco, Dadar.—Vicar : Rev. Thomas Henrignes. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar : Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a. m., Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 124 2nd version; Hymns: 53, 300, 308.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Minister : Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. S. Crichton. Psalms, 27; Hymns, 379, 142, 617.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister : The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P. ; Evening Service (Marathi) ; 4-30 p.m. Preacher : Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Mayfor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15 p. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service at 7-30 a. m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church. Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Preacher Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Mr. A. C. Harte National Y. M. C. A. Surg 5 p. m., Sunday School ; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher; Rev. R.O. Jenkins ; 6-30 p.m. Preacher Rev. R. O. Jenkins ; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. 11 a. m. Morning Service; Subject:—"Examine yourselves whether ye be in the Faith." 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Subject—"The Nature and importance of Christian Education." 9-45 a. m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office Middle Colaba).—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell 9 a. m. Morning Service, (Rev. H. E Barrell); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service. (Rev. H. E. Barrell.) 5 to 6 p. m. Sunday School.

We are asked to state that the Parade Service to be held in Mahalakshmi Camp of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Sunday next will commence at 8-30 and not at 9-30 as it appeared in the Volunteer Orders of the 22nd. The Service will be conducted by the Rev. T. W. Sharpley of the Girgaum Mission Church.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Feb. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Adair, Capt W T
Aldam, Mr W C
Alderson, Miss
Allen, Mr G B
Allsop, Mr J W K
Archibald, Mr G W
Allen, Mr W H and Miss
Allsop, Miss
Austin, Mr R V
Baddeley, Mrs C E
Barge, Capt C P
Barlow, Miss Evelyn
Bartholomew, Mr C B F
Benet, Mrs
Boome, Maj and Mrs E H child & infnt
Brodhurst, Major B
Brooke, Mrs Reginald
Butler, Mr A L
Bader, Mrs F R
Baker, Mr A E
Barrett, Mr C
Bowley, Mr A V
Browne, Maj O L Seton
Bruce, Miss
Burney, Mr A B
Byers, Maj C B
Cape, Rev C P, Mrs, 2 children and infant
Carter, Mr Frank
Cheshire, Mrs M M
Cheshire's child Mrs
Compton, Miss E E
Crick, Mr C C
Crookshank, Capt W P
Challha, Mr J
Coates, Mr
Crosbie, Capt J G P
Davey, Mrs B D O and infant
Dilon, Mr
Drummond, Mr and Mrs H C
Dwyer, Master
Evison, Miss
Faithfull, Miss Pearl
Gaggiatti, Mr.
Gardiner, Miss E S
Garrioch, Mr W
Garrioch, Mr W G
Graham, Mr G M
Graham, Mr & Mrs J N
Graham's maid, Mrs
Guyon, Mrs
Gallon, Maj A
Gorman, Mr John
Gregory, Mr F A
Guyon, Mrs
Hall, General W P
Halliday, Mr A T
Hambleton, Mr H A
Hambleton, Mr H J
Hill, Mr E Bowley
Haskell, Mr J A
Haughton, Capt J H
Hawkes, The Hon E S and Mrs
Hilliard, Lt-Col H N
Hope, Mr and Mrs A
Hughs, Mr E W V
Hoosenjee Adulla, Mr
Horton, Capt J H
Howarth, Mr C A
Jambon, Mr C
Jameson, Mr A S
Jones, Mr L W
Joyner, C I E, Mr R B
Jeffreys, Mr
Keighley, Mrs
Kempson, Mrs D
Kendrick, Mr and Mrs S J
Kleinjung, Mr W Mrs and maid
Laski, Mr
Laski, Mr and Mrs N A
Lewis, Mr R F
Lindley, Mr E S
Lindley, Mrs and Miss
Loch, Mr and Mrs F G
Loughborough, Miss
Love, Mr J S
Lushington, Maj W N
Lyle, Mr J C
Lawton, Mr and Mrs and infnt
Lempiere, Mrs A R
Lewis, Mr R F
Lewis, Mr W
Lusk, Mr W C
Mac Ewan, Mr W
Mac Neece, Surgn-Genl I
Mac Neece, Mrs
Macalister, Mr A N
Mc Kerrow, Mr R Craig & Valet
Mann, Mr J G
Mansookhalal, Mr M, and Courier (Mr J A Shah)
Margeson, Mr I I
Marsden, Miss B
Martin, Mrs Harold and maid
Mattinson, Rev H
Maxwell, Mr R B
McIver, Mrs C D & 2 infts
Meux, Admiral Sir H Lambton and Valet
Meux, Lady & maid
Michelson, Mr and Valet
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs E J and child
Monro Rev, Mrs & infnt
Morton, Mr E S C
Munro Kerr, Mr N
Muir, Mr and Mrs A M
Mander, Mr and Mrs Lionel
Mander's valet Mr
Minville, Mr
Minville, Mr de
Newcome, Capt G
Norman, Mr A F
Oakes, Mr A W D
Oakley, Mr E J
Oakshott, Mr P G
Oates, Mrs R, 3 children and infant
Orton, Miss D M
Oates, nurse Mrs
Paris, Mr and Mrs G B
Paterson, Mr H C
Pennington, Mr R W R
Pereiro, Mr Geo
Petrocochino, Mr L
Press, Mrs G A
Pyfes, Mr. J T D
Payne, Mr H A H
Pocock, Mr F
Powell, Mal and Mrs Bowen
Press, Mrs G A
Powell, Miss
Prattley, Mrs
Rutherford, J G
Raphael, Mr N
Radley, Mr R V
Rahim, Mr C A
Rayne, Miss D
Rees, Mr W J
Reid, Mr J
Robertson, Mr D
Robertson, Mr S E
Robertson, Mrs E D S
Russell Foster, Mr C T
Rutman, Mrs J B
Scoones, Mrs
Scoones, Mr B
Scott, Mr H
Smith, Miss A H
Smith, Major A le F
Stevenson, Capt H S
Stewart, Maj J H K
Stone, Mrs A B
Sassoon, Mr A M
Saxby, Mr W
Sayed, Sutomally, Mr
Scott, Mr G B
Scott, Mr C B
Simkinson, Mr A Pie M
Seddon, Capt C P
Small, E J
Smyth, Mr
Swettenham, Capt W A W
Townend, Mr F
Thompson, Maj J F R
Tweedy, the Hon Mr G A
UPCott, Sir Francis and Lady
Vicery, Mr E S
Waddington, Mr
Waller, Connie
Whitman, Mrs E C & maid
Whittaker, Miss
Wilson, Capt D D
Wilson, Mr and Mrs G F
Wollen, Mr and Mrs Chas
Woodhouse, Mr E A
Wright, Mr R M
Xydis, Mr and Mrs C E nurse and infants
Yokes, Mr W N

Per s. s. "Elysia," Feb. 24.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Elysia," will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock to-day with following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6-30 p. m. sharp :—

TO MARSEILLES.

Barnard, Mr A B
Barnard, Mrs 3 children and nurse
Crosthwaite, Mr H S
Crosthwaite, Mrs and child
Clarke, Miss M S
Cameron, Mr C J N
Cameron, Miss
Gibbs, Mr H M
Gibbs, Miss
Raper, Mr C R
Raper, Mrs 2 children and nurse

TO LONDON.

Burrell, Mrs E M
Brooke, Miss D
Caswall, Miss
Graham, Mrs L and infant
Gibbs, Mrs
Gibbs, Miss
Hose, Mr J W
Hargreaves, Mr E
Hargreaves, Mrs
Hay, Maj L T
Heath, Capt P M
Jones, Mr J S
Keanlyside, Lt B C H
Loch, Miss
Lowther, Lt Col H
Lowther, Mrs child and infant
Moss King, Mr R
Moss King, Mrs and 2 children
Muirhead, Capt J A
Maurice, Miss
Mellinson, Lt R
Macpherson, Maj N
Morrison, Mr
Staunton, Mrs L M
Weeden, Maj F F
Weeden, Mrs
Wason, Miss
Walker, Miss
Welman, P H

TO LIVERPOOL.

Bell, Mr R S
Bachelor, Miss
Coombe, Miss H
Ford, Miss
Fetherstonhs, Mrs W
Grand, F C
Glassbrook, Mr and Mrs Haig, Mrs A
Hewlett, Mrs M D and infant
Joyce, Mrs and infant
Mackenzie, Mrs J
Moore, Mr J
Mscrae, Capt J C
Merrimm, Lt G H
Robinson, Miss and Mrs Shute infant
Stokes, Mr J W, Mrs and 2 children and infant

TO NEW YORK.

Warne, Rev F W, Mrs and Miss
Warne, Miss Bayhoe, Mr W

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 3rd Feb. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 3rd Jan. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System	2791·34	2019000	6963800	898:800
A.-D.-O. Ry.	125·66	31200	152800	184000
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2700	10300	13,000
Total	2957·29	2053900	7126900	9179800
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 3rd Feb. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System	2791·34	1602179	6421055	8023234
A.-D.-O. Ry.	125·66	34096	111365	145961
B.-K. Ry.	40·29	2600	6468	9068
Total	2957·29	1638875	6538388	8178263
Inc. or

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour, yesterday from London, &c., with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Abana, 2,709 tons, Captain S. W. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and paint.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gymeric, 2,598 tons, Captain F. J. Cornick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pentakota 2,209 tons, Captain W. T. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo, 14 cabin and 210 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 23.

Albana .....2709 Wilson.....
Arabia .....4098 Palmer .....P & O Co
Budrie .....2630 Fisher .....B S N Co
Jahadur .....2936 Peet .....T M & Co
Baron Balfour.....3553 Symonds.....
Delta .....4780 Martin...Shanghai...13-3...P & O Co
Dumra .....762 Morrison .....M M & Co
Egypt .....4207 Summers...London...24-2...P & O Co
Gailia.....555 Wratt....repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Kuala .....360 McLarin.....K N & Co
Kowsik .....2336 Coates.....H S N Co
Mohommadi .....1287 Newby .....Bo & P S N Co
Nourel-Bahr ..... 212 Nacoda.....
Nawab.....2043 Bears .....T M & Co
Newenfels.....3542 Heckel .....W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean .....Shah S N Co
Semiramis.....763 Chissell .....Yacht
Rangola.....3349 Scott.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Alga	1757	Scrola	Trieste		A L S N Co
B Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London		P & O Co
C & R Croxteth Hall	2435	Ogg	Liverpool	16-2	K Nixon & Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	K'chi		C&R Strandes & Co
D&E Kanzler	1665	Coltman	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co
F Markgraf	3325	Thle	Durban		A S & Co
G Mashtari	1107	LeMiere	Basrah	24-2	Bo & P S N Co
H Gadsby	2373	Oathwate	Dunkirk	22-2	W & A Graham & Co
N Hartland	3049	Andrews	Antwerp		W & A G & Co
O Elsa	2304	Worsop	M'bro		W & A G & Co
P Wartenfels	2834	Reimers	Hamburg via K'chi	16-2	W & A G & Co
Q Hoseinee	993	D'Lorze	Bo	& P S N Co	
F Moorgate	3433	Lewis	Antwerp		T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vermont	3723	Middleton	Kobe	24-2	T M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Haig	L'pool	24-2	W & A G & Co
3 Wooda	2459	Saunders	Hamburg	24-2	J Mackintosh & Co
4 Cheltonian	2761	Jones	Kobe	27-2	T M & Co
6 Palestrina	2209	Greenway	Marseilles		Ralli Bros
7 Semiramis	3399	Billafer			A L S N Co
9 Romanby	2327	Jones			W & A G & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickcoy	China	28-3	P & O Co

Offside P

Homayen	2154	Moloney	N F	N F	B & P S N & Co

M W D D

Beswada	3270	Kelner	Calcutta	23-2	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebram	Mangalore		26-2 Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Arabia	Palmer	London, Feb 2
	Albana	Wilson	Calcutta, Feb 12

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Dongola (Tpt)	Spicer	Southampton
	Gymeric	Cusock	Calcutta
	Trafford Hall	Hood	Karachi
	Pentakota	Stewart	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Newenfels, for Calcutta.
" Ahmaed Behic for Australia and China.
" Mohammadi for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Tangistan left Port-Said on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan "Sinclair" left on the Suez morning of the 21st instant.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi steamer "Capri" from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 22nd instant, and left on the 23rd instant for Kobe.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 23.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—1,250 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—4 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hartland s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gadsby s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 92 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 280 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

Elsa s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Romanby s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, W Blythe and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Derchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wooda s—250 bales hemp, 143 bales cottonfly and waste, K Visram and Co; 55 bales wool, A B Kursondas and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elsa s—2 bales cottonfly, S Khimjie.

FOR BREMEN.

Elsa s—144 cwts gram, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Alga s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 103 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram.

Semiramis; s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 350 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 228 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts groundnuts, RalliBros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—46 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts cashew nuts, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, S B Lloyd and Co; 690 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Elysia s—2 pots, rose oil and 1 pot sandalwood oil, G Radhakissondas.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 7 bales cotton, 1 bale sawri cotton, J A Beghie and Co; 162 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

Alga s—200 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Devanha s—300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 47 cwts dry fruits, A Fazulbhoy; 169 cwts copiate, 30 cwts senna leaves, 10 cwts aloes, and 60 cwts dry fruit, S Yasir.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Cheltonian s—334 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru —500 bales cotton, the Japan C T Co; 300 bales cotton, Brune and Co; 348 cwts turmeric, R Damjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, G G Kaisha 1,000 bales cotton, the Japan C T Co; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Cheltonian s—800 bales cotton, the Japan C T Co; 550 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 2,314 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Egmont s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bale cotton, M Amersey; 500 bales cotton, H Goculda

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Water Connection Rules framed under Section 274 (3) of the Municipal Act and approved and adopted by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 6044 of 29-1-12 will be introduced from 1st April, 1912 and copies of the Rules may be obtained from the Water Department at annas two per copy.

Plumbers are hereby required to submit all their present stock of pipes and fittings and such as may be ordered and in transit for testing under the current Rules before 1st April, 1912 after which date only those will be accepted which comply with the conditions prescribed in the new Rules.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1912.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 1st to 25th of March, 1912, both days inclusive.

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ld. will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY March 6th, 1912, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank held on February 14th, 1912, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution :—

RESOLUTION.

"That Article 96 of the Articles of Association of the Bank of India, Ld. be deleted and that the following Article be substituted therefor, namely :—

"The Directors shall not have power, unless expressly authorised in that behalf by a Resolution of the Shareholders in General Meeting, to engage in or enter into operations in Foreign Exchange."

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Bombay, Febraury 23rd, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 212 of 1910.

Re TYEBBHAI MUSAJI KOICHA; an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd April, 1912, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1912.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 23rd February, 1912.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camellia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna an Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices. Order books supplied gratis on application.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE
is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FACING THE SEA.
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CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
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"MINIMGRAND"
LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.
PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.
In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the
CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.
THE
Lipp "MINIMGRAND"
possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.
If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 24th February, 1912.

THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIALISTS.

LORD DUDLEY, who retired from the Governor-Generalship a few months ago, considers that fourteen Parliaments which are usurped by the professional politicians of Australia, are more than sufficient for the legislative requirements of four and a half millions of people, and that a reduction in their number might occur with advantage to the general prosperity of the country. For the amount of law-making accomplished by these institutions is prodigious, and no other country in the world has such a maze of enactments and regulations as White Australia, while additions are being continuously made to the statute books of the six colonies and those of the Central Government. But in his survey of the situation no mention is made of a body of representatives who are practically a fifteenth Parliament, as although their sessions are not so frequent as those of the constitutional Houses they are productive of more remarkable results, because they lay down the policy to be followed by the Labourites throughout the Commonwealth. And their decisions are final and irrevocable by the Caucus or the Federal Cabinet, who are merely the agencies for the application and translation of their commands into legal enactments. This fifteenth wheel to the Australian state coach is the conference of socialist delegates which meets every three years for the purpose of settling the policy to be pursued by the party during the ensuing quinquennium. Each colony is represented by six individuals chosen by its unions, and before the assembly meets, a programme is sketched out for consideration which usually contains many remarkable propositions having for their objective the advancement of the industrial millennium it is desired to create. Thus prior to the last conference at the Tasmanian Capitalt three weeks ago, a score of subjects were tabulated for discussion, and there was much apprehension in rational political circles lest some of the ideas propounded should re-appear as sanctified planks of the Labourite platform. The most striking of them was a suggestion for the formation of a permanent committee, recruited from the Socialists of the six colonies, with the power to order and supervise the general trend of legislation in the Federal Parliaments, as a more preferable method than the present flow of deciding questions of policy at periodical meetings of the Conference. The net result of this proposal would have been the transfer of Parliamentary privileges to a small body of irresponsible individuals and their practical elevation into the lawmakers of the Commonwealth. But even the most fervent Socialists were not proposed for this complete surrender of representative government to an oligarchy which would have supplanted the Caucus and tyrannised the party into rebellion, and so the Australians have for the present escaped from a fresh addition to their political thraldom. Other ideals contained in the original programme were the sophistication of the High Court by judges professing Labourite prineiples with a view to obtaining more popular decisions on arbitration matters; authorizing the Federal Parliament to amend the constitution by any enactments it chose to pass, and lastly the abolition of all the autonomous State administrations and the transfer of their property to the Commonwealth.

Although all these curious propositions failed to materialise when the delegates —aided by the cautious advice of Mr. Fisher—discussed their prospective results, they are interesting indications to the Australians of future political trouble, unless they decide to end their present enslavement. But even with these eliminations, the Conference has been able to frame a pretty comprehensive programme for the guidance of the Caucus until the next meeting occurs, and the Premier has given his benison to its proceedings, while assuring apprehensive people that there really is no cause for alarm as the ultra-constitutional measures will be attempted without a fresh appeal to the popular verdict. "I would like the people to remember," said he to a recent interviewer, "that powers are wanted for Parliament and not for the Labour party, while I believe that they are wanted for the good of the Commonwealth, they need not be exercised if the people so desire it. I am convinced beyond any doubt that the giving of these powers will not, in any way, injure the States or retard their progress." The particular items in the Labourite menu as finally framed, to which these assurances referred, are the nationalising of monopolies, the amendment of the Arbitration Act, and closer federation by the acceptance of the proposals vetoed by the electors at the referenda of a few months ago. All these items are included in the new platform and the Australians will presently have another opportunity of determining whether they will take a long step towards the unification they utterly dislike—for this is the real meaning of closer Federation,—or if they will adhere to their previous verdict and refuse to give a mandate for constitution-breaking.

There are altogether fifteen planks in the new Labourite structure which is a distinct advance of the Sydney deliberations of three years ago and means an immense amount of legislation through the automatic agency of the Caucus. It includes such matters as the foundation of a line of Commonwealth freight and passenger steamers for which funds have been earmarked, State sugar refineries, and the transfer of the naval and military charges to funds derivable from direct taxation. These schemes can hardly be realised without additions to the imposts which already stand at ten pounds per head of population, and it is anticipated that under cover of the doctrine of "new protection" which also has a place in the list the Federal land, too, will presently be supplemented by fresh exactions for the purpose of easing the strain upon the central exchequer. At present the Federalists have a clear sixteen millions per annum for administrative purposes, but the industrial experiments they have in view will necessitate provision for a huge expenditure and they are resolved that it shall be obtained by taxation and not by borrowing, as State loans are anathema to the Socialist financiers. In this connection it is a debatable point whether their administration may not eventually collapse upon a monetary crisis, apart from its other inherent deficiencies, for the Australians are already sweated to a degree that has no parallel elsewhere and may meet new proposals in this direction by a downright refusal to deflect a larger store of their comings to the quixotic philanthropy of the Caucus and its disciples. If this should happen, and there are already suggestions for an organized resistance to more Federal taxation, there would be a new and startling addition to Australian political problems which might require Home intervention for its solution. Despite Mr. Fisher's optimistic verdict that the recent conference has produced "fine and workable results," the general outlook is far from roseate for the Labourite cause as there are indications in all the Colonies that the limits of public patience with Socialist economic fooleries, have been reached and that the next appeal to the ballot-boxes on the referenda questions, will be the prelude to a rout of the proletariat cohorts at the ensuing elections.

CHINESE CALENDAR REFORM.

THE new Republic of China has begun very well with the adoption by it of the Western Calendar. This change in the Calendar augurs well for other reforms which the Republic will find awaiting its attention. The change in the Chinese Calendar on European lines first suggested itself to the Reform party on Japan's adoption of the European calendar some years ago, and Duke Tsai Tse, a Chinese statesman of the progressive type, made proposals last year for its adoption. This proposal was not likely to have been accepted under the Imperial regime; but the Revolution which has intervened has made the way smooth for it, and China has been brought into line with most European countries in this respect and with Japan also. Europe itself has not got a perfect calendar and there are several movements now going on in England and other countries to bring about reforms. The proposed reforms, though very desirable on account of their convenience, are not likely to be effected for many years to come because, for one thing, international agreement must be arrived at in such a matter, and the nations show little signs of that. In our own Parliament Sir Henry Dalziel introduced last August a bill for the refrom of the present Calendar; but there is no hope of its being passed and even if it were to pass, there is a provision in it that it should not become operative until the Crown should decide that sufficient international concurrence had been secured. The Chinese therefore have been wise in adopting the Gregorian Calendar most generally in use now in Europe and the West, notwithstanding its imperfections. Uniformity is what is most wanted in the matter of calculating time, and the new Republic has shown commendable sense in giving up its old reckoning and following the example of Europe, which has thus received a practical assurance of the earnestness of the popular party. Russia has not yet adopted the Gregorian Calendar, though in most respects it follows the Western reckoning. China will now be superior to Russia in the matter. Turkey when the present reform regime came into honour three years ago, also began by introducing Calender reform though it has not followed entirely the methods of the West as its old lunar calendar is bound up with Islam its religion, Mahomed having declared in the Koran intercalation to be a sin. The Chinese too adopted in very ancient times the lunar calendar which has remained in force for over four thousand three hundred years. But this lunar reckoning was corrected by means of intercalary months and the correspondents with the solar reckoning preserved. But this latter was defective like the Julian method, as the solar year with them consisted of 364 days and a quarter. Henceforward, of course, as the Gregorian method has been adopted, the slight excess of this solar year will be remedied. Their present lunar months with intercalary months every two or three years to make it tally with solar reckoning will now be adopted, and our plain solar month will be adopted. Once before also in the seventeenth century the Chinese honoured the West by adopting its division of the day into twenty-four hours of sixty minutes each instead of their former division of the day. This was done at the instance of a Jesuit, Father Schall.

DRAMATIC CENSORSHIP.

THE recent changes in the *personnel* of the Readerships of Plays and the activity which lately has been shown in this department of the Lord Chamberlain's office has revived a great deal of interest in the dramatic censorship. The London papers are full just at present of complaints that this or that play has been refused a license, and the latest "misdemeanour" with which Mr. Brookfield has been charged is that in reference to Miss Marie Tempest's new play, he has said neither "Yes, nor No," but, by withholding his answer to her application for a license, has put the lady in a state of unpleasant suspense and has delayed the production. This delay, however, may be due to the new conditions under which the office is conducted, and in any case it is right to point out that nowadays no individual censor should be blamed for any refusal of a license. The responsibility of such action now rests on several gentlemen. The changes in the office were officially described in mail week to a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* and the leading points may be thus summarised. Emphasis was laid on the fact that it was the Lord Chamberlain, advised by a committee, and not Mr. Brookfield, who was the Censor. Since January 1, the Reader of Plays has had an office at St. James's Palace, so that he might be in constant touch with the Comptroller. The procedure in regard to plays received was described as follows: "Mr. Brookfield reads the plays as quickly as he can and writes a short synopsis of each. Both play and synopsis are then put before the Comptroller. The latter reads the synopsis, and if there is anything doubtful about the play it then goes to the Advisory Board. No play is passed without the sense of it being known in the Lord Chamberlain's office, apart from the Reader, and no play can possibly be refused without its being submitted to the Advisory Board. Moreover, when a licence is submitted to the Lord Chamberlain for his signature, the play to which it relates and the synopsis are also placed before him. In regard to the Advisory Board, it was stated that no difficulty was experienced in bringing it together, but obviously it took longer for six men to read a play than for one. The statement closed with the announcement that another reader was shortly to be appointed to relieve the pressure of work on Mr. Brookfield, and since then of course Reuter has announced the appointment of a well-known dramatic critic in London to act as Joint Reader. One must say that theoretically the new conditions appear to be much superior to the old except for the delay, which they involve, but it would be venturesome on a subject, which gives occasion to such varied opinion, to express a more decided view, until we have had further experience of them in practice.

H. E. THE Viceroy will probably visit Peshawar and Malakand during the early part of April next.

THE Government of India have decided to withdraw from 1st March, 1912, concession for carriage of fodder at reduced rates by railways in case of all consignments booked to stations in the Gurgaon and Rohtak Districts of Punjab, and orders have accordingly been issued by Railway Board to Railways concerned.

H. H. THE NIZAM and his entourage have arrived at Aurangabad from Kazipett.

SIR D. M. and Lady Hamilton, arrived in Bombay yesterday from London by the P. & O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia."

THE Bishop of Madras arrived at Secunderabad yesterday morning with his Domestic Chaplain, Archdeacon Cox, and will remain there until Wednesday next. He is the guest of Mr. W. Pendlebury.

GENERAL Sir Reginald Hart, V.C., will, it is understood, take over the duties of Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial troops in South Africa from General Lord Methuen at the end of next month.

THE Maharajas of Bikanir and Indore, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, the Raj Rana of of Jhalawar, the Raja of Kalahasti, Sir Frederick W. Duke, Sir James Bourdillon, Sir Vasanji Tricumji Mulji, Sir Edward Lee French, and Sir Douie are among the members recently elected James to the East India Association.

WITH the King's consent about 200 of the photographs taken by Mr. Ernest Brookes during the tour of Their Majesties in India are to be bound and published as a souvenir. Mr. Brookes travelled in the "Medina" and was present during the King's hunting trip in Nepal. Photographs were taken of every incident worthy of note from the departure of Their Majesties from Victoria, until their return. These will be bound in royal red morocco leather, and will be published in a few weeks.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT has been nominated Principal of Hong Kong University. Sir Charles Norton Eliot was educated at Cheltenham and Balliol College, Oxford, and after a very brilliant career at the University entered the Diplomatic Service in 1888. He held posts at St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Washington, and in Morocco, Bulgaria, Servia, and Samoa. He became Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the British East Africa Protectorate in 1900, but resigned in 1904, in consequence of differences on questions of policy with the Home Government. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield in 1905.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

BELFAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 9.

As was generally anticipated when the Belfast Unionists carried their point about Ulster Hall Mr. Churchill's visit to the North of Ireland has passed off without any disturbance beyond a little horse-play on both sides, which as it was confined to the respective spheres of influence of the two parties did nobody any harm. But it is a mistake to say as some do that Sir Edward Carson and his friends were bluffing all along. How different the state of things might have been if the Belfast Liberals had proved stiff-necked a little incident related by the special correspondent of the *Times* clearly shows. Describing the passage of Mr. and Mrs. Churchill from their hotel to the Celtic Park Football ground with their friends and the scribes he says:—"I was seated in the last car of the procession and I have never seen a more determined crowd. As each car slowly made its way through the men thrust their heads in and uttered fearful menaces and imprecations. It seemed to me that Mr. Churchill was running a graver risk than ever he had expected. But he never flinched. (How could he with Mrs. Churchill by his side?) He took the hostility, visualized as well as vocalised, calmly, and no harm befell him. It was a grim demonstration of the passion which pervades the ranks of the Orangemen of Belfast. The crowd was, in the main, a well-dressed one. There were very few workmen in it and that fact filled the demonstration with greater meaning." There may be opposition even at a ticket meeting, but Mr. Churchill was listened to without interruption except such as came from the ubiquitous suffragists. Shortly after he began to speak one of them called out—she was evidently from her broad accent a native—"Will you give the suffrage to the women of Ireland?" Mr. Churchill good humouredly replied :—"I think we had better leave that question for the Irish Parliament to decide." And everyone except the Suffragists smiled.

LEADERSHIP IN THE LORDS.

The fact that Lord Crewe has signed the customary circular to supporters of the Government in the House of Lords asking them to be in their places at the opening of Parliament is taken to mean that the Indian Secretary now finds himself equal to resuming the duties of leadership. But if the *Standard* is correct in the story that Mr. Asquith is to go and to be succeeded in the premiership by Viscount Morley—perhaps a full big if—he will *ipso facto* take command in the gilded cage—I beg pardon chamber. Liberals declare that the sensational statements of the *Standard's* lobbyist are all moonshine. That may be the case—time will show—but practically the same rumour reached me four days before the *Standard* article was published, and your readers would be rather astonished if I could mention the name of my informant. The writer dates the alleged dead-set against Mr. Asquith to his handling of the railway strike which we are told "nearly produced a rupture between the Liberal and Labour parties." There is no doubt about the strain put upon the relations of the two parties named, but I thought that the then Home Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, was and is considered by the Trade Unionists as more responsible than the Prime Minister. Other causes mentioned are the bolt from the blue about a so-called Manhood Suffrage Bill and "the indifference, if indolence is not a more appropriate word, which Mr. Asquith has displayed of late in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties." A third reason for the talk is not mentioned by the *Standard*. I allude to the appointment of Mr. Vaughan Nash to the lucrative post of Vice-Chairman of the Development Commission. It is regarded as the bounden duty of a Premier to provide for his principal Private Secretary if he needs as is generally the case to be provided for, but this is not morally done until just before a change of Government Ergo, there is going to be a change of Government or a change in the Prime Ministership. Notwithstanding Mr. Lloyd George's assurances in his City Liberal Club speech that he and Mr. Asquith are the best of friends, the *Standard* will have it that this supposed movement against the Prime Minister is being engineered by or at any rate in the interests of Mr. George. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, we are asked to believe, does not see why as he is now "the dictator of the Cabinet" he should be obliged "to forego in public the undoubted authority which he possesses in private." The abstrade must be removed. But how? If Lord Loreburn would surrender the woolsack Mr. Asquith's "removal from the Premiership would be comparatively easy." Lord Loreburn is not likely to be so obliging. "The theory which finds most support is that the Premier should be created a Lord of Appeal at the first opportunity, a position which he could admirably fill, and which carries a salary and pension." The way Lord Morley comes in is thus explained :—"Mr. Asquith's friends in the Cabinet are not disposed to serve under Mr. Lloyd George, and so a compromise as regards the position of Prime Minister may in the end become to. Mr. Lloyd George primarily desires a free hand in the House of Commons, and he will insist on the Leadership in that assembly. That would necessitate the Premiership being held by a Peer, possibly as a stop-gap arrangement. In this connection the name of Lord Morley is mentioned. He is the virtual leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, and won their confidence by the manner in which he led the debates on the Parliament Bill." The *Standard* seems to overlook the fact that all this is a matter in which the King has a voice.

MR. VAUGHAN NASH.

Irrespective of party predilections all who made acquaintence of Mr. Vaughan Nash when he visited India in 1900 to describe the Famine for the *Manchester Guardian* will I think be glad to hear of his position. Although in his journalistic days he was associated not only with the paper I have mentioned but with the *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle* I have never regarded him as an extreme partisan and I think he will prove to be a successful successor to Sir Francis Hopwood. The *Times* says that Mr. Nash has shown discretion and courtesy in his confidential office as private secretary to two Premiers. The *Daily Telegraph* says that during his official career Mr. Nash has revealed qualities which particularly fit him to occupy the position just vacated by Sir F. Hopwood. But the *Morning Post* vehemently opposes the appointment first because Mr. Nash is a journalist, next because he is a politician, and lastly because he is not a member of the Civil Service. All these disqualifications, if they can be called such, were possessed by Viscount Milner when Lord Goschen gave his former private Secretary a lift and by Mr. Beveridge on whom the Conservative conferred an important post in one of the Government departments. Then there is the case of Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, the present head of the Board of Trade, who is trusted by leaders of both parties and who had not a scrap of office experience when the late Mr. Mundella "discovered" him. Moreover as the *Times* points out Mr. Asquith has merely followed the precedents of Mr. Gladstone who made Sir Arthur Godley (now Lord Kilbraken) Permanent Under Secretary of State for India and of Lord Salisbury, who appointed Sir Schomberg McDonnell Permanent Secretary of the office of Works. If the present Government had never done anything worse than appoint Mr. Nash to the Development Commission there would not be much to say against them. In my opinion a six years' apprenticeship as private secretary to two Premiers, *caeteris paribus*, fits a man for almost any administrative position under the Crown.

THE NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER.

One of the speakers at the meeting of the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday said he had heard many lectures in that room, but he had never heard one more interesting than that just delivered by Sir Thomas Holdich on the above subject. Notwithstanding the wretched weather—it was as wretched in London as in Belfast—the hall was filled with a brilliant audience which included Sir Frederic Fryer, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, who presided, Lord Sanderson, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir James Bourdillon, Sir Charles Rivaz, Sir James La Touche, Sir George Birdwood, Sir John D. Rees, Sir Thomas Holderness, Admiral the Hon. Sir E.R. Fremantle, Sir Arundel Arundel, Sir Patrick Playfair, Sir James Wilson, Sir Charles Lilyall, Sir George Scott, Sir Eric Swayne (Governor of Honduras) Sir M. M. Bhownagree, Mr. Archibald Rose (British Consul at Tengyuen), Mr. Claude White, Mr. Henry Luttman-Johnson, etc. The attendance and the applause with which the lecture was received will, I hope, induce Sir Thomas Holdich to adopt the suggestion made during the proceedings, With amplifications and the beautiful photographs he showed on the screen the lecture would make a delightful book on the little heard of North Eastern Frontier. So little heard of, is it that as Sir Thomas said when the news came of the total annihilation of a mission to the Abors, few people knew who the Abors were, or what we had to do with them. And yet this remote corner of our Indian Empire possesses an interest, political and scientific, which is almost unique. Politically, it is here that the dividing line exists between the Chinese Empire and our own. As a field of ethnographical study this land of magnificent attitudes and grand natural features can only be compared with the land of the Kafri in the far North-West about which Mr. Merk told the same Society about a year ago. Called by whatever name—Indo-Chinese, Indo-Burmese or Tibeto-Chinese—that miscellaneous agglomeration of the relics of ancient tribes on the North-East are the modern representatives of Mongoloid races who have long ceased to have any place at the scale of human development of Asia, and who really ought to be carefully studied as original types, or at least as primitive forms of humanity, ere they pass away altogther from the world's great stage. So far as China is concerned the lecturer told us we need trouble ourselves no further as to the value of that further line which the Chinese have already made their own, but "as regards Burma it is impossible to look to a long future without the conviction that India and Burma will eventually be linked by a railway which will render a complete command of all contiguous tribes a political necessity." It is impossible when the space available here to attempt anything like a complete summary of Sir Thomas Holdich's masterly survey, but I am tempted to quote the eloquent sentences in which he did justice to Kinthup (or "K. P." as he is known in the confidential archives of the Government) who attempted to trace the Brahmaputra from Tibet to Assam. After outlining the work accomplished by this brave man the lecturer continued :—"I should like to tell you more fully about Kinthup, but time fails me. How he was sold into slavery and served his time under a Tibetan taskmaster; then, escaping, he was hunted through the valleys, claimed the protection of a monastery, and was again bought as a slave, and, escaping again, dug out his hidden instruments, and with no thought of turning back, set his face steadily to carry out the instructions of his master, Captain Harman. Finally he found a cave, and therein he completed the cutting and marking of certain logs, which were to float down the river to tell Captain Harman, who was on the watch in Assam, that the river where the logs started was one and the same with the Brahmaputra. Many a long day did the gallant Harman watch from his station for these wooden messengers bobbing along on the swirling tide of the great river —and at last he died there before they reached him. Kinthup knew nothing of this. He adopted the *role* of a pilgrim and made a fresh start. He explored a new route from his monastery on the Brahmaputra to Lhasa; again returned by other ways on his original quest, reaching south as far as Onlet, where he was stopped by the pig-headed obstinacy of the Abers within sight of Miri Padam. Eventually he returned by Lhasa, and turned up at the headquarters of the Survey Department in India after four years of patient research and most extraordinary adventure. His reports have been verified once and again, but his mapping, under the uncertain conditions of his work, certainly left something to be desired." That something said Sir Thomas we shall learn from his old friend General Bower, when he comes back from dealing with Williamson's murderers. The lecturer indicated the three ways of getting to Burma from India and confidently anticipated that the Hukong Valley route is the one which will be adopted "in that good time when India is free to spend money on frontier developments." Sir Frederic Fryer expressed his entire concurrence, declaring—and he ought to know—that a railway through the Hukong Valley could easily be made. Sir Eric Swayne, the next speaker regarded the ultimate construction of this line as a foregone conclusion. But he pointed out that this will involve our assuming control of the tribes in the Valley and the abolition of domestic slavery which he hoped would be effected gradually as in the case of Zanzibar. Incidentally he referred to the immense possibilities of the Valley as a rubber producing country. Interesting speeches were also made by Sir George Scott (Shway Yoe) and Mr. Angus Hamilton, the well-known special correspondent, who is just back from the Abor Campaign. Mr. Archibald Rose had also intended to speak, but he was obliged to leave early to keep an engagement in the country. The vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Lord Sanderson and seconded by Mr. Luttman-Johnson.

FEMALE MEDICA

THE DURBAR ANNOUNCEMENTS

RESUMPTION OF DEBATE BY THE LORDS.

Lord Curzon Criticised for an Indiscretion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 22.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Minto, speaking for the first time since his return from India, resumed the debate on the Durbar announcements, and said he hoped that the King's visit would stamp the relations of the British and Indian peoples with everlasting friendship.

Lord Minto said he had often discussed the possibility of the removal of the capital to Delhi. It was impossible to disregard the advantages of the removal of the enlarged Council from the littoral surroundings of Calcutta. The interests of Calcutta, however, could not be ignored. Throughout the meagre correspondence, he submitted, there was little trace of a true appreciation of the grave issues affected with regard to the re-organisation of Bengal. The way in which repeated declarations to the Mohamedans of Eastern Bengal had been disowned was not conducive to the reputation of the British administration in India. The re-organisation was only a sop to a political faction as a recompense for the removal of the capital.

Lord Reay said the method of the announcement was statesmanlike in conception and calculated to impress Indians with the King's solicitude for their welfare. It was also constitutional, inasmuch as when the Bill was introduced into Parliament they would have perfect freedom in that connection. He believed that the Government's policy would confer lasting benefit on the people of India.

Lord Harris said he was in India, when the announcement was made and for some time after. He did not find anybody, who shared Lord Curzon's "terrible apprehensions." Judging by results, the action taken might be described as a stroke of genius.

Lord Macdonnell, dealing with the charge of secrecy, said that any other procedure would have been inappropriate. His Majesty's announcement, changing the current of thought of an entire people from discontent to loyalty, was as happy an event as any in India's history.

Lord Ampthill deprecated the present discussion, and said he admired the courage of those responsible for the new policy. The people of India had cheerfully assented to the changes, he declared; let them share in India's acquiescence and hope for their enduring success.

Lord Curzon's Story.

Lord Morley said that many of them were surprised and some shocked at Lord Curzon bringing up the story of a remark, alleged to have been made by an Indian decorated at Delhi. The story was absolutely unfounded.

The debate had not helped Lord Curzon, all the speakers except Lord Minto having approved the Government's policy. There was no advantage in consulting ex-Viceroys and ex-Governors on a matter not depending on history, but on an actual situation. Referring to the partition, his Lordship said that though he and Lord Minto considered it between them, there was never an atom of dissent. He had been blamed for not reversing the partition immediately, but it was all-important to do nothing, which would lead the people of India to suppose that there was going to be any great reversal of policy. Further it would have been wrong and rash to reverse something, the effects of which there had been no opportunity to judge.

"That would, if you like", he continued, "have been a concession to clamour. The charge of inconsistency in our abstaining from the reversal of the partition then and modifying the partition now, is completely unwarranted."

Lord Morley warmly defended the constitutionality of the procedure.

As regards finance, Lord Morley said he had spent half his time remonstrating against the difference between estimates in India and the eventual expenditure. They would be very jealous of expenditure now; but it was unnecessary to repeat what Lord Crewe had said.

Lord Curzon's Regret.

Lord Curzon explained that he told the story, for which he had been rebuked on high authority, after receiving permission to use it in the House of Lords, with the assurance that it was absolutely true.

Lord Crewe said that Lord Morley had denied it, because it had been telegraphed to India in this form, that the personage, who was actually invested, had made the observation at that time. He was sure that that was not the story Lord Curzon had meant to tell. In that form, it would mean a most offensive insult inflicted by this Indian gentleman on the order conferred by His Majesty. If such a story were believed in India, it would be most unfortunate. It would be a grievous injury to the very loyal gentleman who was obviously pointed at, although the latter at Delhi was very ill, and was never invested with a decoration.

Lord Curzon said that he regretted that he had ever told the story.

Lord Lansdowne said it was indisputable that the methods by which the changes had been carried out were entirely unusual. It was indisputable that the changes represented a triumph for a persistent and dangerous agitation.

"But now our protest has been made," he declared "we will do nothing to interfere with the success of the new policy, and none will be better pleased if our apprehensions prove groundless; none hopes more sincerely that the bright page of history His Majesty has inscribed on the annals of our Empire will be followed by an unbroken record of prosperity, contentment and good government."

Lord Crewe, referring to Lord Curzon's and Lord Lansdowne's criticisms of paragraph 3 of the Government of India's despatch, said the paragraph referred simply to a general tendency towards decentralisation in matters of a provincial kind. It was not consonant with fact to believe that the Government or the Government of India contemplated anything in the nature of a federal system of government.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

Discussing the debate in the House of Lords the *Statesman* describes Lord Curzon's speech as a dignified and unanswerable vindication of those elementary constitutional rights which the present Government of India have wantonly invaded and which they are apparently resolved to continue to defy. He has shown that he is more truly Liberal than those who lay claim to that title and yet tolerate a flagrant exhibition of autocracy when it is planned by a Liberal Viceroy with the support of a Liberal Cabinet. Lord Crewe's answer is an amazing defence of autocratic self-sufficiency such as has not been heard in St. Stephen's for at least a century.

The *Indian Daily News* on the other hand says there is nothing important in Lord Curzon's speech that is new and his *rechauffe* of state sneers at the unconstitutionality of the act, the autocratic methods, the injury done to the Moslem interest and so on may be passed over.

RANGOON, FEB. 23.

The *Rangoon Gazette*, commenting on the debate in Parliament, describes Lord Curzon's speech not as an appeal for India, but as a vigorous onslaught on party. By his violent speech, Lord Curzon challenged the retort of partisanship and he was not in a position to refute it. He has evidently now no longer a single eye to India, when talking on Indian affairs.

The *Rangoon Times* says:—"No person in India, European or Native, attaches the slightest value to his (Lord Curzon's) opinion and certainly his self-imposed advocacy is not only most objectionable, but is positively injurious to the interests which he volunteers to represent."

[Mr. Percival Landon draws a remarkable picture in the "Telegraph" of what King George did by his visit to India.

"The extent of the awe, veneration, and even worship which the King has received was not fully anticipated by any man alive," he says. "It has been almost terrible in its intensity, almost disquieting in its recklessness. Nothing in Europe, except, perhaps, the devotion of an old-fashioned 'Black' family to the Pope, can suggest any idea of its strength; and for the moment the authority of Viceroy and Government alike has been carried away like a straw on its fierce current. This could have been foreseen by no one, by not even the most devoted of the natives themselves; but it is going to be a very real factor in the problem that now confronts both the Home and the Indian Governments. The Viceroy-in-Council, by the secrecy of his methods, has contributed largely to the widespread conviction that the Indian Government and its works have been reproved and instantly reserved merely by two sentences uttered by the King at Delhi. It is useless to point out that his Majesty himself stated that he did so by the advice of his Ministers. The Oriental mind understands a generous willingness on the part of the Lord of Kings to save the face of his accredited Viziers and Viceroys. Had it actually been the case that they had been taken fully into his confidence, would not his lieutenants have loudly proclaimed their agreement and co-operation at the earliest possible moment? All this seems like a chapter of 'The Arabian Nights,' and so, in a great measure, it is. The work of governing India has suddenly been made somewhat like that of ruling Baghdad in the old days—and the people of India have simply loved to have it so.

"In future there may be trouble with necessary but unpopular legislation, unless it comes from the mouth of the King himself. We now know that, coming from that source, any conceivable measure would be at once accepted; but it is ridiculous to confine his Majesty's edicts to those that, from any other quarter, would provoke opposition.

"Why should not the precedent of Delhi be repeated? There are two good reasons. The King's authority must not be again introduced into controversial politics; the dignity of the Viceroy must be maintained at the highest possible level. I think there are arguments against a policy of direct government that require serious attention."]

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Annexation of Tripoli Ratified.

ROME, FEB. 23.

Amid wild and unanimous enthusiasm Signor Giolitti yesterday introduced in both Houses of Parliament, the Bill ratifying the annexation of Tripoli.

Rome, Feb. 2.

Official despatches from Benzazi report a furious attack delivered by some 400 Beduins on the night of the 30th on the small fort which protects the wells on that side of the town. The assault was repulsed by the garrison of the fort, aided by artillery fire from the flanking redoubts. The enemy left a number of arms and 12 dead in the wire entanglements surrounding the fort while they carried off many of the dead and wounded. On the Italian side four were killed.

The following morning a strong column of the enemy, with artillery, was seen at a distance of five miles from the outer fortifications. Some groups of Beduins who approached were dispersed by the Italian Cavalry.

Rome, February 1.

For the first time an Italian aeroplane has been touched by the enemy's fire. A telegram from Tobruk reports that yesterday morning the airman Rossi passed over a large Arab encampment in that vicinity carrying as a passenger Captain Montu, who succeeded in throwing bombs with good result. The aeroplane was fired upon by the enemy and was hit by our bullets, one of which wounded Captain Montu very slightly. Captain Montu is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and went to Tripoli to organize a corps of volunteer airmen.

PRINCE BORIS OF BULGARIA.

Sofia, Feb. 2.

To-day all the future rulers of the Christian States of the Balkan Peninsula are assembled under one roof in order to participate in a solemn act of thanksgiving—for the coming of age of Prince Boris—in accordance with the ritual of their common faith. The occasion is unique and peculiarly interesting. A hundred years ago none of these States, except little Montenegro, had come into existence, and the Bulgarian race, crushed by ages of oppression, had almost lost consciousness of its nationality. Events have moved rapidly since then, and to-day the five States have attained such a degree of moral and material advancement as to render their united strength a powerful factor in the future political developments of South-Eastern Europe. Whether they will realize this truth in time it is difficult to say, but there are many indications of a growing tendency to abandon the unfortunate jealousies and dissensions which have hitherto separated them and rendered them the victims of foreign intrigues and ambitions. In view of this tendency the meeting of five Heirs Apparent of Balkan Kingdoms may denote the inception of a new policy of joint action for the defence of common interests and become a landmark in the history of the Peninsula.

Sofia, Feb. 2.

The attainment by the Crown Prince Boris of his majority was celebrated here to-day. A "Te Deum" was sung in the Cathedral in the presence of the members of the Royal Family, the members of the foreign missions, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministers, and the chief civil and military authorities. After the service the members of the Court and their guests proceeded to the Military School, where the Crown Prince took the oath of allegiance as a soldier.

In the evening a Court dinner was held, followed by an official reception. The city was brilliantly illuminated.

Thanksgiving services and military reviews were held in all parts of the Kingdom.

THE COAL CRISIS.

Another Gleam of Hope Appears.

SPECIAL POLICE ENROLLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Mr. Asquith and his colleagues to-day held separate conferences at the Foreign Office with the miners and afterwards with the coalowners.

The miners held a further conference to-night with the Government.

It is stated that the National Conference will hold a meeting in London on Tuesday. Mr. Asquith has invited the members of the Conference or committee of the Conference to meet him and his colleagues on that day. He has also invited the coal-owners, ninety of whom were present to-day, to appoint a small committee for further consultation.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Rhondda magistrates have applied for 1,500 troops. Special constables are being enrolled throughout the country.

The International Miners' Executive concluded its sitting in London yesterday. It was then announced that the executive had reached an agreement concerning international action in the event of a strike.

Mr. Asquith, on leaving the conference with the coalowners and miners yesterday evening, fell heavily on his hands. He was assisted to his feet and walked off apparently unhurt.

LATER.

A gleam of hope is discernible in the coal situation as the result of an announcement that further negotiations between the coalowners and miners' representatives may mean the postponement of the effect of the strike notices.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Bristol yesterday, said neither the owners nor the miners would be allowed to act with disregard for the consequences to the nation.

In the meantime national preparations for a strike have not been relaxed.

The agenda of the conference of the Federation of Transport Workers at Manchester to-day, is based on the idea that a strike is certain.

Mr. Thorne, M. P., addressing the Transport Workers at Salford yesterday, said he hoped every port would refuse to handle a ton of coal from abroad, if the miners were not accorded fair and reasonable conditions.

LATER.

The coal owners and men had separate conferences this morning. Afterwards the owners went to the Foreign Office to discuss matters with the Ministers.

The crucial day will be Tuesday, when the delegates of the National Miners' Federation, among whom are several extreme men, will meet in London finally to decide whether to accept or reject the proposals which may result from the Ministerial conferences.

TARIFF REFORM.

Amendment to Address Rejected.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The House of Commons has rejected the Tariff Reform amendment to the Address by 258 votes to 193.

THE STRIKE IN PARIS.

Taxicabs Burnt by Explosive Bombs.

PARIS, FEB. 23.

The strikers placed sulphuric ether bombs in taxicabs, and there was a series of explosions throughout the night. Ten cabs were burned in spite of prompt assistance.

CRICKET.

M. C. C. Amateurs Defeated by Argentina.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Argentina to-day defeated the M. C. C. team by four wickets. The home team completed their first innings for 209. Going in again, the M. C. C. compiled 157, Argentina responding with 136 for 6.

Fifth Test Match.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The weather was warm and muggy to-day for the opening of the Fifth Test Match at Sydney, between the M. C. C. and Australia. There was a good attendance and the wicket was perfect.

England went in first and had made 204 runs for six wickets, when the stumps were drawn at 5-40 p. m., owing to bad light. Gunn made 52 and Wooley 52.

The Australian Dispute.

SYDNEY, FEB. 23.

Armstrong, Ransford, Carter and Trumper, having insisted that Laver should be appointed manager in the team which is to play in the triangular matches, the Board of Control has cancelled the invitations to play issued to these players. Gregory, Maclaren and Hazlitt have been selected.

[Further news has been received by this Mail of the quarrel between Mr. Hill and Mr. McAlister at a meeting of the Australian Selection Committee. For the last Test Match Mr. McAlister considered that Mr. Matthews should be included in the Australian Eleven, while Mr. Hill thought that Mr. Macartney had superior claims. Finally Mr. McAlister sent the following telegram to Mr. Hill from Melbourne:—"If you will include Macartney, better leave yourself out." Mr. McAlister has for a long time been the accredited representative of the Board of Control, against which Mr. Hill and many of the leading players have had a long-standing grievance.]

BOXING.

World's Featherweight Championship.

LOS ANGELES, FEB. 23.

Johnny Kilbane defeated Abe Attell in twenty rounds in the contest for the World's Featherweight Championship.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

New British Minister for Teheran.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Sir W. B. Townley, Minister at Bukharest, and Sir George Barclay, Minister at Teheran, are exchanging posts.

ROADS STILL UNSAFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 23.

Reports from Southern Persia are still far from satisfactory. Trade on the Bandar Abbas-Kerman route remains practically at a standstill as merchants are afraid to start their caravans owing to the looting which was so persistent last month. No action has been taken by the local Persian authorities against the gang of robbers alongs the road. On the Bushire-Shiraz route caravans are held up. Goods are lying scattered along the route and practically every caravan that risks the journey is robbed. The assailants of Mr. Smart's party have not yet surrendered.

[Sir Walter Beaupre Townley, K. C. M. G., has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Roumania since 1910. Born in 1863, he was educated at Eton, and nominated an attache in 1885. He was appointed to Paris in 1886 and transferred to Teheran in 1889 where he was granted an allowance for his knowledge of Persian. In 1892 he was again transferred to Paris where he was second Secretary and in 1894 went to Bucharest as "Charge d'Affaires." He was in Lisbon in 1897, Berlin in 1898, in Rome in 1900, and was Secretary of the Legation at Peking in the following year. In 1903 he went to Constantinople and thence to Washington in 1905. From 1906 to 1910 he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Argentine and Paraguay. Sir George Barclay has been His Majesty's Minister at Teheran since 1908.]

GERMAN DEFENCE.

Greater Part of Estimates for the Army.

BERLIN, FEB. 23.

It is officially announced that the greater part of the fresh requirements in regard to defence will be devoted to the Army.

[The German Navy Estimates for 1912 show that the total for new ship construction, apart from armaments, is £5,003,500, as compared with £7,960,00 in 1911. The total of the votes for new construction and armaments of all kinds amounts to £12,041,000, as compared with £12,506,150 a year ago.]

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

To be Introduced by the Premier.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Speaking at Bristol, Mr. Birrell said that Mr. Asquith would introduce the Home Rule Bill, which, he was confident, would be supported from one end of Britain to another.

AVIATION IN ENGLAND.

Record Flight on Salisbury Plain.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Lieutenant Barrington Kennett flew 249½ miles on Salisbury plain with a passenger, establishing a record.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Waterloo Cup was run to-day. "Tide and Tide" won beating "Adversary."

BOGUS RELIEF SOCIETIES.

Police Search Made and Enquiries Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 23.

In connection with public suspicion regarding bogus relief societies which have cropped up like mushrooms in the Punjab, enquiries are proceeding into certain societies in the Mianwali District from where a police officer recently came to Lahore to examine the accounts of those societies with the Lahore paper dealers and printing presses, and ascertained if the societies' books are correctly kept. It is said that a police search also has been recently made into the office of the Popular Relief Fund, Jhang, and the shop of a brother of its managing director and large quantity of paper seized. It appears that the managing director had submitted an application in court for winding up the fund and then withdrawn the same without showing any reason. Reports are coming of funds being dissolved in different parts of the province, members receiving four to five annas per rupee while, in some cases, the affairs are being dragged into courts.

FRONTIER CROPS FAIL.

Distress in the Mahsad Country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 23.

The *Pioneer* says:—"The complete failure of the autumn crops in the Mahsud country has caused considerable distress among the tribesmen. Fortunately, they have been kept out of mischief by being offered work on the Lakki Tank extension of the Kala Bagh Banna Railway. They have accepted contracts for the earthwork on the section of the line in the Pegu Pass and nearly two thousand of them have been earning good wages there during the past two months."

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Distribution of Government Grant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 23.

The *Pioneer* understands that of the fifty lakhs which the Government of India intend giving as an educational grant, as supplementary to ordinary provincial expenditure thirty lakhs will be distributed for primary education for boys, five lakhs for female education, five for hostels, two for technical education and three to European schools. This will leave five lakhs in reserve.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Pre-logical Mentality of Primitive Man.

Anthropology, the study of Primitive Man, is always popular. It lends itself to dilettantism. Few, indeed, are incapable, if they choose to apply their energies in that direction, of making some contribution to this omnivorous and not over particular science. No other science, bearing anything like so imposing a name, demands so little preparation or ability. Anyone, ship's captain, missionary, college Don, beachcomber, or mere adventurer, in search of copy, who can spare a month or two to wander in humanity's by-ways, and is fortunate enough to pick up, or ingenious enough to invent, a new tale, is as much entitled to honour as an anthropologist, as any other. Some heavy fellows of the professorial sort, make vast accumulations, and publish them in ponderous tomes, such as "the Golden Bough"; others confine themselves to a single discovery such as the black Jews of Papua, about whom an Anthropological "Professor" recently discoursed to us, in very lively fashion not so long ago in Bombay.

In truth Anthropology is the anecdotage of the human race. But it likes to cull its anecdotes almost exclusively from what might be called the infancy of man. The effect as observed in most Anthropological Societies, rather painfully resembles some grey-bearded dotard, mumbling out to a circle of his cronies, far distant reminiscences of their happy childhood; with this difference, that the Anthropologist, unlike the grey-beard, too plainly regards man's childhood as in all respects and immeasurably inferior to his senility. The inexhaustible stores of material, (much being merely repetition and reproduction with negligible variants) amassed by the diligence of Anthropologists ought to be regarded by all as the mature and the old regard childhood's overflowing paradise of fairy tale. It is, indeed, only with approaching old age (just before we are, some of us, by a kindly dispensation suddenly remitted to a second childhood) that we can hope to realize, through the thin tawdry veils of sophisticated intellectualism, all the bright, imaginative content, the intense psychological insight, the real truth, clothed in a thousand radiant gossamers of appropriate fancy, which belong to the fairy tales and folk-lore of every nursery. The scientific savant who trots out his assorted facts of primitive thought and belief, as illustrations of the enormous advance made upon the poor savage by the top-hatted stockbroker as proofs and mile-stones of "human progress", is as hopelessly wrong, and therefore unfitted to be a profitable student of Anthropology, as the man who cannot discern in Jack the Giant Killer, much profounder, more abiding truth than, say, in Spencer's Ethics.

Just now, (though we do not know whether the local Society has been infected) Anthropological circles on the continent particularly in France, where Durckheim has a "school" of his own, much anxious thought is being spent on the pre-logical mentality of primitive man. To hear, or read the learned discourses which this theme has evoked, one would imagine that either it was surprisingly novel, or fraught with instruction for a generation suddenly introduced to its displays, and the lessons to be drawn from them. Let it be supposed for a moment that the mentality of early man is pre-logical, in the sense of neglecting one or two categories of formal logic. What would there be to wonder at in that? By "pre-logical" these grave writers appear to mean little more, and little less, than just "illogical". There are three stages of mentality which are invariably characterized by illogicality; two of which are virtually identical, though developed and exhibited in a different setting. Primitive man, the modern child, and woman, are each in their own way, happily and beautifully illogical. Nothing in a world, already beginning to be over-crowded with irritants, is more raspingly irritating than the man who plumes himself on his "logical grasp" of every topic, every problem even every gay fancy which comes within his ken.

Too much concession made to these narrow pedants, too much predominance allowed their arrogance, and the whole world becomes a prison, in which the few free illumined spirits must be sought in its madhouses. It is the sweet and sanative reasonableness of pure unreason, the superb contempt of logic, the swift, unerring flight of intuition to its mark, all characteristics of the woman, the child and the savage, which keep the world wholesomely alive and sane. That is why it is a little sad to hear these eminent scientists, these Durckheims and Bruhls, talking so gravely (and disparagingly) of the "pre-logical" mentality of savage man; as though it were a phase that had passed for ever out of reach, and were not still fresh and vigorous, and healthgiving amongst us by every home hearth in Paris or Peckham. It is not only Eddystone Island in the Solomon group that monopolizes illogicality. So that we may doubt whether Mr. Rivers, has not mistaken the duty of a friend, when he undertakes to repel, on behalf of his old friends the Solomon Islanders, the charges laid against them by the school of Durckheim. The prisoners at the bar (of Anthropology) are accused of allowing their reasoning processes to go on, under the domination of the law of participation, and quite indifferent to, and undisturbed by the law of contradiction. Both counts of the indictment are supported by a good deal of evidence; almost as much might be collected in an hour in any gathering of average modern men and women, or much more easily in any well stocked infant school.

The untutored savage, for example, persists in regarding a lock of hair, as still participating in the personality of its former owner. They even carry the idea to great lengths and put it to base uses in certain well-known magic rites. But so do the savage and malignant denizen of the West Coast of Africa and some parts of Scotland. The curious conjunction we owe to the talented author of the Golden Bough. And we do not doubt that among the many thousands who are reading this article more than one ingenuous youth and blushing maid, shyly toying with a locket, cherishes the same illogical illusion. Again the simple savage believes that his dead are carried off in ghostly canoes, to phantom islands, inhabited by a population of spirits; in the same breath tells the legend of the island cave, in which the souls of the departed have an abiding habitation.

Quite up-to-date modern Theology would supply as glaring examples of indifference to the law of contradiction. But the Polynesian notion, or conception of death is extremely interesting linking up so closely as it does with the most advanced speculations of the most modern philosophy. The Polynesians appear to have but one word for death or dead, mate. And there is plainly a condition of mateness, as Mr. Rivers puts it, which is far ahead of our materialistic view. Death is not regarded as a cataclysmic event; a sudden snapping of the cord of life; but as a gentle transition, often prolonged over many years; and even after the so-called physical death of the body, the mateness of spirits has still to be reckoned with. It is true that this large liberal view is sometimes attended by practical inconveniences, to individuals. For when in the general opinion an old or decrepit man or woman is really far gone in mateness, they not infrequently grow impatient and insist on celebrating the funeral a little prematurely. Yet it is a custom, which looking round any modern crowd, we cannot help thinking might with advantage be introduced into Western lands. So many lag superfluous and far from innocuous, on this mortal stage, whom we all feel would be so much better buried. A free extension of the doctrine of mateness might go far along the path of eugenics to develop, increase, and raise the level of the world's store of beauty and efficiency.

X.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Plans Completed and Sent to the Porte.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 23.

The *Pioneer's* London Correspondent wires:—The *Daily Chronicle's* Constantinople correspondent says that the Turkish Foreign Minister is preparing a reply to the British proposals regarding the extension of the Baghdad Railway to Koweit. This will probably be based on a four per cent. increase of customs and income-tax on foreigners.

The special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* at Berlin understands that the German Foreign Office is prepared to concur in the British belief that from a strategic point of view it is desirable that Britain should control the final stages of the line.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Kariabuchi says that all surveys and plans as far as Baghdad are completed and were posted a week ago to Constantinople for sanction.

DEATH OF SIND JAGIRDAR.

Mir Bijar Khan of Tando.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 23.

The death is announced of Mir Bijar Khan of Tando, Ghulam Hussain, one of the biggest Jagirdars of Sind. The deceased was about seventy years old and belonged to one of the highest aristocratic families of Sind. His funeral was very imposing, the body being carried on camal back in a box covered with costly brocades and followed from the village by hundreds of mourners in black right up to Hyderabad, Sind, for interment in one of the famous and splendid Mirs' tombs belonging to the deceased's family.

KARACHI DEFENCE SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 23.

The Karachi defence scheme is being carried out by the troops in garrison.

I. G. T. steamer "Patrick Stewart" was moored at No. 1 wharf yesterday, and about 650 officers and men of the White force which is to attack Karachi, were taken on board. The vessel then proceeded 15 miles along the coast and troops were landed near the mouth of the Indus. Another portion of the White Army which left harbour in boats joined them there. Karachi is defended by the Red force while for marching towards Karachi with the Malir Waterworks as its objective.

The "Patrick Stewart" returned to harbour last night, and began preparations for her departure to Bombay, for which port she leaves this evening. The purpose of her journey is to repair the Easter Telegraph Company's cables the Company's vessels being at present occupied in distant repairs in the Red Sea and not available for the present. The "Patrick Stewart," therefore, has been requisitioned from the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department to assist.

A REFORM MARRIAGE.

Chatterjee—Saralata Devi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 23.

An inter-racial and inter-caste marriage in high life took place at Kapurthala on the 20th instant, the bride being Miss Saralata Devi, the great granddaughter of Raja Ram Mohun Roy and sister of Captain R. R. Chatterjee, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Kapurthala, and the bridegroom Dr. Mohunlal Dhingra, Chief Medical Officer of the Kashmir State

The marriage was performed at Captain Chatterjee's house according to Vedic and Sikh rites in the presence of a distinguished company including the Maharani Prem Kour Tikka Sahiba. Princesses Bamba and Sophia Dhuleep Singh. In the afternoon, the guests were entertained at the Gajatjit Palace by the Maharani, on behalf of the Maharajah who was away on a visit to the Viceroy at Lucknow. A large number of valuable presents were received from the ruling families of Kashmir, Jhind, Kapurthala and many English and Indian friends of both parties.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

Medical College Professor Attacked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

Colonel F. P. Maynard, I.M.S., Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, in the Calcutta Medical College, is lying in the General Hospital suffering from cholera. He is considerably better this afternoon, but not out of danger.

EARTHQUAKE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 23.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were experienced at 8-50 p. m. yesterday, from north to south in Rangoon. Three slight oscillations felt at Bassein, about the same time from east to west at intervals of three seconds. Four severe shocks were also felt.

ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 23.

The General Officer-commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February 22nd, that the weather is perfect and that survy opperations are progressing very satisfactorily.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Resolution on Income Tax Rejected.

MR. DADABHOY'S MINORITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. Before the proceedings of the Council began the Viceroy made an eloquent reference to the service rendered to the Government by the late Sir John Jenkins. His Excellency said:—

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Since the last occasion on which the Council met in this place and while the hearts of all were still beating with the joy and enthusiasm created by the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to Calcutta, a sudden reminder reached us of the inexorable character of the laws of nature and death unexpectedly deprived India and the Government of India of one of their most valued and trusted servants. It was only two days before Their Imperial Majesties left Calcutta for Bombay that Sir John Jenkins was present at the meeting of my Executive Council apparently in the best of health, and yet a week later he had breathed his last. There are probably many here who knew Sir John Jenkins much longer than I knew him, some who even knew him better, but all I can say is that no one possibly liked and respected him more than I did. Combined with a magnificent brain and a forceful character he had great kindness and sympathy of heart, qualities which endeared him to all those who knew and understood him. Petty jealousy and meanness had no place in his character and it might be said of him as was written by Pope of an eminent English statesman, "Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere, in action faithful and in honour clear, who broke no promise and served no private end." After more than 30 years spent in the Presidency of Bombay during which period he occupied some of the highest posts held by civilians, he was appointed Member for the Home Department of the Viceroy's Executive Council. In that capacity I am able to bear testimony to his Imperial patriotism, to his high sense of loyalty to his colleagues and friends, to his conciliatory attitude in all matters connected with the Home Department, his invariable desire to set wrong right and his constant wish to forget and to obliterate the memory of all that during the last few years is best forgotten. Quite recently the Secretary of State had appointed him in London and great as I felt his loss would be to me and to the Government of India I gladly welcomed the appointment of Sir John Jenkins to London as I fully realised that in the ever-changing conditions of this great Empire his presence and advice would always be in harmony with the legitimate of happiness and usefulness to India and to England were brightest, Death has claimed him and although it is not for any of us to question the will of Providence we may with reason give expression to our profound regret at the loss we have all sustained. To me personally he was a most loyal and devoted colleague and friend whose experience and knowledge of India and her people were as extensive as they were priceless to India. In my opinion his loss is irreparable. To Lady Jenkins and her family we all, I am sure, pour out our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. May she find comfort and consolation in her dire distress and may the soul of our late colleague and friend rest in peace."

THE INCOME-TAX MOTION.

The rules of business were suspended and the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy moved a resolution for raising the assessable minimum of the Income-Tax to Rs. 1,500 a year.

Mr. Dadabhoy spoke at some length in moving his resolution for the raising of the limit of exemption to the income-tax to 1,500 rupees annually. He claimed that the adoption of his resolution would not seriously affect the financial position of the Government of India, and that it would only be carrying out the just principle that the amount required for the necessaries of life should not be taxed, the cost of living having increased materially since 1903 when Lord Curzon decided to remit the tax upon all incomes below one thousand rupees annually. The struggling members of the middle class for whom Lord Curzon's Government evinced such concern deserved sympathetic treatment and a reconsideration of the limit of exemption would thus be an act of bare justice. The reform would involve the loss of only about thirty lakhs rupees in annual revenue which could be made good by raising the rate of six pies per rupee in the case of larger incomes, but, however the loss was made up, justice should be done and relief afforded to the struggling middle classes.

FINANCIAL MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson speaking on behalf of the Government on the Income Tax resolution said,—"I hope that my Hon'ble friend will not consider me lacking in courtesy nor unmindful of the importance of the resolution which he has moved if I answer him with some brevity, and I hope also that he will not take it ill if I point out that the Hon'ble Member, whose remarks are always entitled to consideration and respect, appears to me to be drifting into a remarkable illogical attitude. Last year he attacked the cotton duties; this year he assails the Income Tax. If he had his way our revenues would apparently continually diminish whilst the claims upon them, which he concurrently presses, would steadily increase. There could be but one logical and practical outcome of such a policy if carried into effect, it would lead to bankruptcy.

"I cannot undertake to follow the Honourable Member or his supporter over the ground they have traversed in regard to the increased cost of living owing to the rise in prices. It is not certain what the precise effect or extent of the rise in prices has been. An enquiry into the question is in progress, and, until the report has been received and considered, the Government of India are unable to accept any particular figures such as those given by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, or any particular deductions that may be drawn from them. I may, however, point out for what it is worth that increasing the cost of living means a decrease in the purchasing power of a given income. It likewise means in the same way a decrease in the purchasing power of the amount paid in the tax.

"I may also observe that it is hardly accurate to say that the income-tax is not favoured in many countries in Europe and America. It is not unlikely that in America a federal income tax would have been introduced long ago had it not been for technical difficulties connected with the constitution. There is no federal income-tax, but local income tax, but local income taxes are found in the States. Some European countries have heavy income taxes. If I rightly remember, the present British Chancellor of the Exchequer called the income-tax the centre and sheet anchor of the British financial system.

"I may remark that to raise the assessable minimum of the Income Tax from Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,500 would mean a loss to the revenue, taking the figure of 1909-1910 of approximately twenty-nine and a quarter lakhs. This is

nearly twelve and a half per cent of the whole proceeds of the Income Tax. I think that all will agree that this is not the time to sacrifice such an important slice of the revenue if anything. The question that arises is whether the old minimum of 500 rupees which was in force up to 1903, should not be reverted to. I do not advocate such a reversion at the present moment, but it appears to me to have as much in its favour as the proposal of the Hon'ble Member. The last to which the proposals would afford the suggested relief consists largely of the very people who are least entitled to relief in the interest of the general tax-payer. The relief would principally affect the assessee under Part 4 of the Income Tax Schedule 2, and it is, I am afraid, notorious that such assessees are lightly assessed compared with those under other parts of the Income Tax Act.

A LIGHT IMPORT.

"The Income Tax at present presses lightly on the people; it hardly touches more than 11 in 10,000. In the United Kingdom, the proportion is 220 in 10,000, where it must be remembered that agricultural incomes pay the tax. In India the proportion, in some rural districts is as low as 1 in 1,949. In continental countries, the minimum assessable limit is generally very much lower than in India, though I think it will be agreed that the scales of income are distinctly higher. In Prussia it is £45, in Wurtemburg £25, in Saxony £20, in Baden £45, in Hesse £25, in Austria £50, in Sweden £24, in Norway £18, in Denmark £33 to £44, in Holland £54 and in Italy £16, to £32 and with no exemption for pure property income, and Spain varies from £31 to £45. On the whole, I believe, that the Council will think the Government of India are acting wisely and in the best interests of the community at large in refusing to accept the resolution of the Honourable Member."

RESOLUTION GENERALLY OPPOSED.

The Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis supported the resolution to which he invited the careful attention of the Government, and urged that the minimum could be raised when financial condition permitted.

The Hon'ble Mr Subba Rao, opposed the resolution and pointed out that neither the Indian National Congress nor the Moslem League had asked for it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shaffi regretted he could not support the resolution, not only because the Indian exchequer could ill afford to bear this loss, but also because if the Government were in a position to grant relief by the remission of taxation there were other classes which stood in more urgent and immediate need of relief.

The Maharaja of Burdwan also oppposed the resolution, and asked Mr. Dadabhoy to withdraw the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale agreed with Mr. Subba Rao and the Maharaja of Burdwan that Mr. Dadabhoy had not selected an exactly opportune moment to bring forward this question. Not only were they on the eve of the extinction of their opium revenue, but even taking the date on which the discussion came up, they were just within a week of the introduction of the Budget. It would have been much more convenient if this discussion had taken place after the Financial Statement had been presented, because then they would have known how they stood. No clear case had been made out for giving any specific relief to this class.

The Hon'ble Mr. Madge said there was undoubtedly a class in this county who were obliged to adopt a higher standard of living, while their means were proving smaller every year. Both the Income Tax and a number of other burdens were growing extremely severe on this class He could not see how the resolution, if carried, would give any pratcical relief to this class and he could not therefore support it. He hoped the Finance Minister would keep the matter in mind and that if it was possible in the future to relieve this class he would do so.

Sir Grey Fleetwood Wilson then presented the Select Committee's report on the Stamp Bill.

Mr. Ali Imam moved that Sir Reginald Craddock be added to the Select Committee on the Lunacy Bill, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Ali Imam moved that Messrs. Dadabhoy and Saunders and Sir Reginald Craddock be added to the Select Committee on the Delegation Bill. The motion was put and agreed to.

Sir Robert Carlyle presented the Select Committee's report on the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill.

Mr. Clark presented the Select Committee's report on the Post Office Bill and briefly referred to the minor changes. He also presented the Select Committee's report on the White Phosphorus Matches Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy having replied the resolution was put to the vote and rejected.

THE RAILWAY ENQUIRY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in moving his resolution on Lord Inchape's railway enquiry, said that several points relating to this matter needed clearing up, there having been no official statement and information having had to be gleaned from the press and other unofficial sources. He asked firstly why no official statement of any kind had so far been made in regard to the enquiry, though the latter had been the subject of much adverse criticism. Secondly, what was exactly Lord Inchcape's position in that enquiry and to whom was Lord Inchcape to report. No one questioned the Secretary of State's competency to order an enquiry into any matter, but that enquiry must be through the regular channel.

If a Royal Commission were appointed it would necessarily report to the King. But a committee of an individual holding an enquiry in India, even though appointed by the Secretary of State, must report through the Government of India. That had been the invariable practice, and any departure from it was gravely irregular and tended seriously to lower the position of Government of India. If the Secretary of State were to send out plenipotentiaries to this country armed with large and undefined powers of enquiry and acting independently of the Government of India it would be a dangerous innovation opening the door wide to serious complications.

If Lord Inchcape had come out in some such capacity and if he reported or was going to report direct to the Secretary of State, had any protests been made against the proceeding by the Government of India? If there were any such protests, and Mr. Gokhale sincerely hoped there were they should be laid on the table. If the newspapers were correct there was no doubt in the speaker's mind, that the deputation of Lord Inchcape was due to the circumstance that the railway companies, which were powerful bodies and had influential directors in England having comparatively easy access to Secretary of State, chafed under the control of the Railway Board which had tightened its control in order to keep down the working expenses which had been going up by leaps and bounds to the detriment of the tax payer in India now.

Mr. Gokhale felt bound to say that, apart from what appeared to be a grave irregularity of procedure adopted by the Secretary of State, the taxpayers of the country had a right to complain of the enquiry having been entrusted to Lord Inchcape. Lord Inchcape was senior partner of a great commercial house having extensive dealings with the railway companies, and, though none would dream of suggesting that this would consciously influence him in favour of the railway companies in his recommendations, there was such a thing an unconscious bias from which even the most eminent of men were not free.

Mr. Gokhale feared that as a great business man, Lord Inchcape, was liable to be more impressed by difficulties of the companies and the importances of increased railway expenditure than by the necessity of these safeguards which had been found necessary to check extravagance and ensure economic administration in the interest of tax-payers. The Council therefore had good cause to regard with anxiety the course which had been adopted by the Secretary of State.

He moved, therefore, for the production of all the papers on the subject.

Mr. Mudholkar, who followed Mr. Gokhale, observed that so far as the 6th January he had sent in notice of a series of questions, but these questions could not be brought forward unless ten days' notice was given and they could not therefore be included in the agenda for the meeting of the 10th January. Since then Mr. Gokhale had given notice of this resolution and the thought the object he had in view would be better earned if he withdrew the questions and submitted what he had to say in support of the resolution. In doing so he was only giving voice to the extreme disappointment, indignation and alarm felt by all classes in this country because of the secrecy in which the appointment and proceedings of the committee was shrouded. That secrecy had aroused widespread dissatisfaction, and was it justified?

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey also supported and said that at a subsequent meeting of the Council he intended to move a resolution the general administration of the railways in this country and on the policy of the railways on fixing rates for the carriage of goods which crippled Indian industry into efforts to compete with goods from abroad.

HARD TO TAKE A STAND.

The Hon. Sir Cecil Graham said that in the absence of the report of the Committee of Inquiry it was hard to take any definite stand on this question. What he wanted to do, however, was to dissociate the European commercial community whom he represented from the remarks of Mr. Mudholkar when the latter said that there was a general dissatisfaction and indignation at the measure in which Lord Inchcape's committee had been appointed. He thought until they knew further what its powers were and what it had to report upon, it was impossible for them to take up a position either objecting or otherwise. He was sure of this that the European commercial community were fully confident that any report from a committee presided over by Lord Inchcape would be a honorable one and entirely impartial.

The Hon. Mr. Clark remarked that he quite agreed that if Lord Inchcape came out here to conduct as large a matter as the equiry into the whole railway administration of this country and no official intimation whatever had been given the Hon'ble Members would have had a very good reason for pressing the Government on the subject. However a thing of the kind had been done. There had been no committee and consequently there could be no terms of reference and no enquiry of any sort at all. He could explain the matter in a very few words. Certain questions were outstanding between the Railway Board and the Railway companies. It seemed better to the Secretary of State that these questions should be dealt with by a conference rather than by correspondence which would necessarily have to be prolonged. The Hon'ble Members knew that the Agents of the Railway were only the agents of the directors at home involving constant reference to London. The Secretary of State thought it better that those matters should be disposed of by a conference in India, Lord Inchcape was coming out to India in any case this cold weather and it was arranged that he should be President of the Conference which consisted of several chairmen of the companies and the Railway Board. The conference met, discussed the subjects at issued and finally arrived at certain results. The conference was entirely of an informal character and the Government of India did not think it necessary to lay any papers on the subject on the table of the house Mr. Gokhale had complained that Government did not think it neeessary to contradict the rumours in the newspapers. If Government was going to contradict all the rumours in the newspapers there would be no end to it and Government would put itself in an uncomfortable position.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, in reply, said that Mr. Clark had carefully evaded the direct questions which he had put. If Mr. Clark was prepared to accept the present position all he could say was that he did not agree with Mr. Clark even as regards the position the Government of India held in this matter.

The resolution was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and taken with the result that nineteen voted for and thirty-eight against.

The Council was then adjourned to 26th instant.

ANSWERS TO INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson laid on the table a statement showing by major heads the provincial share of the revenue earned in Berar from the years 1904-05 to 1909-10 which was promised in his reply given to the question put by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th September, 1911.

The Hon'ble, Sir S. H. Butler, replying to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu's question regarding the appointments in the Indian Educational Service said, (1) the number of appointments is 211; (2) the number of European is 208 and the number of Indians is three; (3) the number of Europeans appointed since 1896 is 210, and the number of Indians appointed since 1896 is two; (4) since 1897 only two members of the Provincial Educational Service have been promoted to the Indian Educational Service.

Sir Reginal Craddock replied to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's question regarding the report of a meeting of the District Board of Dacca about the presentation of an address of welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy on his visit to Dacca as follows:—"The Government of India have seen the report in the *Dacca Herold*, to which reference is made and have ascertained that it was not an accurate account of what occurred at the meeting and that the Civil Surgeon did not use the words attributed to him. The Government of India do not intend to take any notice of the incident."

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's question, regarding the action taken on an article in the *Pioneer*, said:—The Hon'ble Member is apparently referring to a letter not to an article which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 26th June, 1911. The Government of India have seen the letter in question, but do not intend to take any action in the matter.

AVIATION AT PESHAWAR.

Lieut. Harford Injured by a Fall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, FEB. 23.

Lieut. Harford has had a serious fall while aeroplaning at a manœuvre, breaking his leg and sustaining minor injuries.

EN PASSANT.

A familiar character to students of Classical lore is Œdipus Rex, son of Laius King of Thebes, a descendent of Venus, and therefore under the eternal ban of Juno. Laius loved Jocasta but as it became decreed by his Oracle that any son of this marriage would become his murderer he swore never to consummate his nuptials. In a fit of intoxication he forswore himself and then strove to avert his fate by ordering that any child should be destroyed as soon as it came into the world, Jacosta, however, on giving birth to a son ordered a servant to leave it on a mountain. This menial suspended it to a tree where it was discovered by a shepherd whose wife brought the foundling up as her own, giving him the name of Oedipus on account of a deformity in his feet. Œdipus grew up, unexcelled in strength, thus becoming the envy of his companions who jeered him as illegitimate, a doubt his foster mother vainly endeavoured to allay. He consulted a Delphian Oracle who told him that should he return to his home he would murder his father and become the husband of his own mother. Thinking the home referred to was his foster-roof he fled from Corinth. On his way he met King Laius who bade him move from the road to make way for him. A quarrel ensued and Laius was slain, Œdipus being ignorant of the rank of his victim. At this time the fame of the Sphinx was at its height and Oedipus journeyed to Thebes to see the monster who, let loose upon the world by Juno, devoured all who could not solve his riddles. The latest one none could interpret. Creo who had bequeathed the throne of Thebes promised his crown and Jocasta as a wife to him who could guess it. Œdipus was successful. He ascended the throne and took Jocasta to wife who bore him several children. Thebes was eventually visited by a plague which the Oracle said would not cease until the murderer of Laius was discovered and banished. Œdipus set himself the task of discovering the criminal and traced the act to himself with its attendant guilt of incest. He banished himself, put out his eyes as unworthy to look up on the light, and as foretold by the Oracle, was subsequently swallowed up in the groves of the Furies at Colonos. This, probably the most sublime of Sophocles' tragedies (adapted in turn by Professor Reinhardt of "Sumuran" fame), is at the present time one of the events of the London season. It has been produced by Mr. Martin Harvey at the Covent Garden Theatre, (who himself essays the title role) and is marked by many bold and startling effects. There are neither footlights or stage, the auditorium being as it were a part of the scene which in the first part is a backing up of lofty pillars and avenues through which, in the darkness, multitudes wend their way with torches. The mix-en-scene, generally is devised to resemble the Grecian style of the era of the immortal Dramatist and Philosopher. In the character of Œdipus Mr. Harvey finds apart varying a good deal from those in which he has been hitherto best known. From the first reports of the production to hand it would seem that he fulfils the anticipations. An actor frequently becomes associated with a particular character, not including the usual Shakesperian repertoire, and as we know Mr. Harvey came to the front by his creation of Carton in "the Only Way."

Talking of Shakespeare it is often difficult (the front line of our present day Actors being so peculiarly equal in ability) to decide on superior merits, or capability, in Hamlet (particularly), Macbeth, Richard III, Othello, or Romeo. Beerbohm Tree has specialised in a type other directions and has proved that there is room in this enlightened age for a widening of the field, even to the inclusion of the essentially classical type of play hitherto more or less confined to speech days at public schools. Among Shakesperian plays representations of Coriolanus, Julius Cæsar, Troilus and Cressida, Pericles, Titus Andronicus, Lear, and an equal number of Comedies, by the same author, are rare. Coriolanus was a creation of John Philip Kemble, who had the immeasurable advantage of his great sister's (Mrs. Siddons') co-operation as Volumnia in this play. Some Essayists, and writers, of that period dwelt particularly on this production voting Kemble the ideal impersonator of the dignified and noble Roman, and Mrs. Siddons unsurpassable as the ambitious yet womanly mother. The Kembles were a remarkable group in the annals of the Drama, four of the family reaching more or less eminent positions, the two referred to above standing in the front rank of fame. And when it is considered that the same era produced Garrick, and Edmund Kean, while the genius of their immediate predecessors, Cooke, Macklin, and others, was fresh in the memory of the generation, the talents of the Kembles must indeed have been pre-eminent to retain so prominent a place among celebrities of the time. John, Sarah, Stephen and Charles of this illustrious family will always be remembered when eminence in the walks of the higher Drama of a great period has to be recorded. A descendant of the tribe was, till recently (and may be now for all I know to the contrary) very familiar to the London stage, and Fanny Kemble, (a daughter of Charles) only died a few years ago at a very advanced age, after a most distinguished career. I remember the old lady appearing at a benefit nearly forty years ago forming a veritable link to a great past. Somewhere about the same time I had the privilege of seeing Samuel Phelps, and the great Matthews actually during their last season. Both were close upon 80 years of age at that time and practically, died in harness. The former was playing Henry IV in Coleman's reproduction of Henry V at the old Queen's Theatre in Long Acre, while the latter was still creating roars of laughter at the Opera Comique in his irresistible party in "My Awful Dad." These houses have long since disappeared. To the present age ancient history, in things theatrical, will be more synonymous with the memory of Toole, John Clarke, Buckstone and Billington, but in mentioning the names of Phelps and Matthews the fringe of another remarkable era which included Charles Kean, Macready, the elder Emery, Robson, and Miss O'Neill is touched.

A zealous member of our local Corps of Volunteer Gunners, in the course of a casual conversation held a few days since with this scribe, rather let himself go regarding Military matters generally, and the Bombay Volunteers particularly. Many of his arguments were dismissed as improbable to my mind, though there was here and there a touch of method in his peculiar madness. It is not generally realised perhaps that frequent Gun practices at two of the important Bombay Forts would mean an unbearable nuisance if not actual damage, and one might consistently wonder as a first reflection where common sense came in when the residence of the Governor was built in the immediate rear of a heavy Garrison Battery. Again in the immediate vicinity of Mahalakshmi a Hospital has recently been erected, and will ere long be in general use. How far the banging of guns will be tolerable (on the score of humanity) to patients there in the near future remains to be proved. Is it possible that the Military Authorities can forego the vital portion of training to fall in line with the necessity of quietude which may at any time be a matter of urgency? Is it not reducing Military expediency to something of a farce by subordinating it to an element of this description? The promoters of this Hospital must have been well aware that for many days in the year firing is carried on within a few hundred yards of the wards where sufferers may, at such times, lie, dependent upon complete cessation from all external disturbance of the peace. Do they assume that Gun practice can be indefinitely shelved to meet such contingencies? My friend went rather further here suggesting the possibility of a preconceived sinister design in some of the residents of that neighbourhood to automatically put this Fort out of action, which popular sentiment from an important community might possess the power, or influence to demand by reason of natural exigencies which may be found constant in this Hospital. However that may be the anomaly of the situation is painfully evident. The Military authorities responsible for the safety of India might at any time find themselves relegated to a position of inaptitude under circumstances like these. From the nearer point of view, in the immediate treatment of the subject, Mahalakshmi is the special training ground of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, who, at the present time, are encamped there for annual practice. Volunteers are proverbially handicapped for want of facilities for adding to efficiency, a very great but, unfortunately, not the only disadvantage to which, through the apathy, or something else of the Powers that be, they are constantly subject. As things are (I still quote from my authority) the 100 rounds or so fired annually are barely enough to ensure skill and efficiency in this most useful branch of the Bombay Defensive Force. Gun practice and its kindred training should be spread over the year in perpetuity,—a system that would exclusively tend to inspire confidence in those responsible for the defence of the Garrison. The single week of the year devoted to serious gun practice is next to useless if the aim of making every member of the Corps an efficient gunner is the sine qua non. Only a few are able to get beyond the preliminary stages. Left entirely to their own resources could one expect (under the disadvantages alluded to) that the necessary fire control even in its more superficial detail is safe in the hands of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery? This seems to form the chief misgiving of my Militant friend which is probably shared by many others of his patriotic strain.

LE TATILLON.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. De Montomorency is placad on special duty.

Messrs W. H. A. St. J. Lees, D. Shearme and D. S. Wilson have resigned the Indian Civil Service.

Captain Watts I. M. S., is temporarily posted to the Central Provinces.

The order for Court mourning is gazetted for the death of the Duke of Fife till 5th March, 1912, half mourning commencing from 29th instant.

EDUCATION DEPARNMENT.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, will leave Calcutta to-night, for a tour visiting Bhagalpur, Dursuna, Krishnagar, Berhampore alid Barisal, returning to Calcutta on the 18th of March.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Maclagan is appointed Chief Engineer and P. W. D. Secretary, in the Punjab vice Mr. Farrant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Swetenham is posted on Deputy Comptroller, Central Provinces.

MILITARY FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Raweliff is appointed Examiner of Ordnance Factories Accounts for two years.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General Mellis becomes Brigade Commander, vice Major-General Young vacated.

Brigadier-General Cox and Col. Aitken become Colonels on staff.

Mr. William Smith becomes Assistant Director of Dairie Farms.

Major Cook, 7th Lancers, and Home, 8th Rifles, are promoted to be Lieut.-Colonels.

Colonel Caulfield, I. A., and Lt-Col. Shore, I. M. S., retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. King, Assistant Constructor, Bombay, is granted six months extension of leave.

Engineer R. H. Ferguson resigns from the service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Hamilton is placed on boundary settlement duty in Central India.

Major John is posted as First Assistant to the Agent in Baluchistan.

Mr. Waterfield becomes Assistant Political Agent at Sibi; Capt. Keys, Assistant Political Agent at Quetta; Capt. James, Assistant Political Agent at Kalat.

Capt. Prescott is posted as Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Tank.

Capt. Deas, I. M. S., is posted as Agency Surgeon in Eastern Rajputana States.

Capt. Thorburn, I. M. S., is posted as Civil Surgeon, Dana.

The services of Major Money and Capt. Hogg are placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

Herr Fritz Feez is appointed Consul for Germany at Bassein.

THE "DONGOLA."

The hired transport Dongola, Captain L. R. S. Spicer, sailed yesterday for Southampton via Aden, with details consisting of 46 officers, 28 ladies, and 24 children, 15 warrant officers, 18 women, and 25 children, 1,169 non-commissioned officers and men, 75 women, 134 children, 59 men, 8 women (invalids) 1 man and 2 women cot cases, and 5 insanes.

The following are the names of the officers:—Major and Mrs. H. N. Dunn, and 2 children, R. A. M. C.; Captain G. G. Tabutean, R. A. M.C.; Captain A. D. O'Carroll, R. A. M. C.; Nursing Sister, Miss K. O'Brien; Rev. G. R. Clough, Chaplain; Mrs. Clough and 3 children; wife of Captain W. C. Smales, R. A. M. C.; wife of Major Humphrey, and child; Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Smith and 4 children Gun and Shell factory; Major and Miss H. L. Pritchard, R. E., Captain and Mrs. W. H. Traille, R. Lancs; Family of Major F. W. R. Walshe; Major W. De L. Williams, Hamp. Regt., wife of Captain F. C. Rose, Major and Mrs. G. E. Galbraith, R. G. A.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R.F.B. Glover, 3rd Middles, Captain and Mrs. A. L. Horner, A. V. C., Lieut.-Col L. Nicholson, 2 Kings Rifles; Lieut.-Col. O. C. Woolley Dod, D.S.O; Captain Miss A. L. Paris and infant, R. E. Major G. H. Griffith, R. E., Lt. Qr.-Mr. T. Summer; R. C. West Kent; Family of Capt. E. Morton & 2 children, 2 Cheshires; Capt. A. Bough, B. E.; Capt. W. Bovet, R. E., Captain H. F. Salt, R. F. A; Capt. O. C. Honeybourne, R. A. M. C; Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Leyland, 7th Hussars; Major and Mr H. J. R. Twigg, I. M. S; Captain W. J. Miller, 3rd Middles; Engr. Lt. Weyman, R. I. M; Wife of Major A.G. Hubbard, Lincol. Regt; Wife of Lt. V. de Hoghton, Lincol. Regt; Wife of Lt. A. H. Hopwood, Lincoln. Regt; Captain Peary, R. A; Wife of Major R. O. Cumberland, Lincol; Lieut.-Col. Mrs. W. J. Napier, R. G. A; Lieut. Qr. Mr. R. A. Heckman, Welsh Regt; Wife of Major L. L. Hepper and child, R. A; Family of Qr. Mr. J. A. Simon and child, S. Lan. Regt; Lieut. C. K. Greenaway, 26th Cavalry; Wife of late Lt.-Col. Mullaly, S. & T. Corps; Sister of Nursing; Sister O'Brien; Family of Captain Cunningham, and 2 children, East Yorks: Hon. Major T. Thorne, I.O. Dept, 2nd Lt. J. Breffeth, Sarop. L. I; 2nd Lt. H. Happell, Sherwood Foresters; 2nd Lt. W. Milne, L.N. Lan. Regt; 2nd Lt. F. W. Wilmer, R. Scotts; Lieut. H. Gordon, 4th Worcs; Lieut. H. C. T. Willamme, Leicesters; Lieute. R. P. Watts, 53 Sikhs; Lieut. A. G. Armstrong, 26th Cavalry; Lieut. B. L. Marriner, R. F. A; Lieut. C. P. Marwood, R. Warwick; Lieut. & Q. M. Powell, Dorset Regt; Lieut. Mrs. A. R. D. Mallock, & Infts., 44th Dogali Regt; Lieut. H. D. Dakeyne, R. Warwick; Lieut. F. G. Watkins, N. Fusilliers; Lieut. C. P. Gilliat, Rl. Warwick; Lieut. G. H. Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas; Wife of Lt. F. H. B. Bathborne, and childs Dorset Regt; Lieut. Hope Johnson, 6th D. Guards; and Lieut. Layar, R. G. A.

RADIO MEDICAL WATER "ARABELLA."

A well-known M. D. of London writes:—"I have no hesitation in expressing my warmest approval of the Arabella Natural Water. It is by far the most reliable and efficient of all the waters I have tried and has the advantage of being tasteless, therefore produces no nausea. I take it myself and prescribe it freely." "The Medical Times" says:—"The water is especially rich in those salts which have made other mineral waters famous in the treatment of Gout, Liver Complaints, and Chronic Constipation. A careful comparison with some of the best known natural medicinal waters proves that the "Arabella," in various important characteristics is, theoretically, even better adapted than many others for the treatment of the conditions above mentioned, and this has been corroborated by practical experience. We have tested it very carefully for the past four or five months, and have not only found Arabella Water uniformly successful in affording relief in these cases, but have found that patients take it with much less repugnance than they usually exhibit to other waters." "Arabella" is the only natural water known to possess "Radio-Activity," and is therefore, especially adapted for use in tropical climates in the treatment of all disorders of the functionary organs. Absolutely safe and reliable, and free from all nauseousness.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Feb. 9.

Their Majesties arrived at Spithead on Sunday, and on Monday returned to London, where they had an enthusiastic welcome. On Tuesday they attended a Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's.

The Mansion House fund to provide a memorial to King Edward in London now amounts to nearly £68,000.

Lord Haldane arrived in Berlin yesterday. The visit is described as a private one, but the presence of the Secretary for War has aroused intense interest in the German capital.

Mr. Churchill addressed 5,000 people in Belfast yesterday. The first Lord had a mixed reception in the streets, but the meeting was enthusiastic and there were no disturbances in the city.

Mr. Redmond, who was on Wednesday re-elected chairman of the Irish Party, has been presented with a motor-car by his admirers.

A great many persons visited Dickens's grave in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday, the 100th anniversary of his birth, and the event was celebrated in the principal places associated with the novelist.

The national conference of coalmasters and miners held in London on Wednesday, did not arrive at an agreement. Failing some unforeseen event a strike in three weeks' time seems inevitable.

Some persecution of Roman Catholic and non-unionist operatives has occurred in the Lancashire mills, and the employers have refused to consider an advance in wages until peace is restored.

The whole sum of £100,000 has now been subscribed for the home science training scheme associated with Queen Mary's Hostel.

An anonymous donor has given £30,000 to the building fund of the College, thus completing the £100,000 required.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Frederic Seebohm, Sir Theodore Fry, the Bishop of Athabasca, Major-General A. H. Heaniker-Major, the Dowager Lady Harrington, and others.

Mr. Sutro's new play "The Fire Screen" was produced at the Garrick Theatre on Wednesday night.

The urban death-rate for England and Wales rose last week from 16·5 to 18·6 per 1,000.

The trial of Mr. E. T. Hooley on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences is proceeding at the Old Bailey.

The keen frost lasted until Tuesday, when it was followed in London by fog and rain and by thaw all over the United Kingdom.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

On his way home from Sofia the Grand Duke Andrew of Russia stayed two days at Vienna as the guest for the Emperor. He was received at a special audience, and the Emperor conferred on him the Grand Cross of St. Stephen. The political importance of the visit as a first step towards the restoration of cordial relations between Vienna and St. Petersburg is admitted on all hands.

All official announcements describe Count Aehrenthal's condition as "unchanged"—an adjective which is taken to mean that there is no improvement. His personal friends state that he has become entirely apathetic, and has ceased for the last week to show interest in public affairs.

BELGIUM.

The "Tribune Congolaise" has received from a correspondent in the Belgian Congo the following communication, dated December 18 last:—"The whole region between the posts of Irumue, Boga, and Mahagi, in the Welle district, is at present in insurrection. The Walendu have massacred three of the principal chiefs as well as several hundred of the Wahema who remained faithful to the whites. The Walendu have attempted to attack Irumu and Boga on several occasions. Three hundred soldiers, commanded by Captain Goffoel, are on the spot and, the situation being very serious, repressive measures have been taken."

FRANCE.

Trouble has broken out between the vine-growers and their workmen in the Marine district owing to the refusal of the former to grant shorter hours and higher wages. On Sunday night an owner had over 800 square metres of vineyard destroyed. A number of other vine-growers have received threatening letters. The Vine-dressers' Union at Rilly has adopted a resolution deprecating "sabotage."

The new non-rigid French dirigible Selles-de-Beauchamp, with a capacity of 6,000 cubic metres, made a third trial flight on Monday, under the auspices of the Military Reception Committee from the Moisson Woods in north-west Normandy. The airship flew towards the coast before a light south-east wind, which, however, grew so strong that the return journey was begun with difficulty. Near Lisieux the velocity of the wind became greater than the speed of the airship, and a retrograde movement was observed to have begun. It was accordingly decided to land. Siren calls brought the country people together, and ropes were let down and seized by willing hands. Troops came from the neighbouring garrison to help in the task of dismantling and deflating the airship, which was successfully accomplished after some anxious moments.

GERMANY.

All the elections to the Lower House of the Bavarian Diet were decided at the first ballots on Monday. The result is that the Clerical Centre Party, which had in the last Diet a clear majority of 33, has returned with a clear majority of 11. With the help of the Conservatives—who have, however, lost half their seats—the Clerical majority amounts to 22. The Liberal Socialist "Bloc" won 20 seats. The result is a severe blow to the prestige of the Centre Party, and the Clericals now hold the mastery in Bavaria thanks solely to a system of election and a distribution of seats which they arranged for themselves after the last elections.

ITALY.

It is stated that the Chamber of Deputies has been convoked for the 22nd inst. Parliament was to have reassembled in November last, but the summons was indefinitely postponed owing to the war, and it was assumed that the Chamber would not meet till the conflict was over. It is believed that the meeting of the Chamber has some connexion with the war, and "The Times" Correspondent at Rome expresses the opinion that the House will reaffirm emphatically the determination of the nation to continue the struggle until Italian sovereignty in the Tripolitaine and Cyrenaica has been fully recognized.

MEXICO.

The recent unrest has revived doubt as to President Madero's hold over the Army. It is feared that Zapata's continued aggressiveness in Moreloss is due to a tendency on the part of President Madero to temporize when strong action is needed both to crush the unrest and to inspire the country, and especially the Army, with respect. The United States Government has warned President Madero to avoid any fighting that might be calculated to imperil lives and property on the American side of the border; 5,000 American troops are held in readiness. It is reported in the United States that President Madero has made a sensation by coming out squarely for close political and commercial relations with the United States in preference to the system of Latin-American alliances such as Ugarte, the Argentine anti-American agitator, is now busy preaching to the Mexican public.

RUSSIA.

Colonel Kuliabko, who was head of the secret police at the time of M. Stolypin's assassination, has been arrested at Kieff in connexion, it is stated, with the alleged embezzlement of the secret service funds allotted for the Tzar's visit.

SERVIA.

The Servian Cabinet has resigned. The reason for this step is the refusal of the King to dissolve the Skupshtina. The King has sent for M. Stoynovitch, the leader of the Young Radicals, and has asked him to endeavour to arrange a coalition of the Old and Young Radical Parties.

SPAIN.

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm the new Spanish battleship Espana was successfully launched by Queen Victoria at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The Espana is a vessel of the Dreadnought type, with a displacement of 15,450 tons and a contract speed of 19·5 knots. She is the first capital ship launched from Ferrol since the reorganization of the Arsenal by a Spanish company, with which are associated the British firms of Vickers (Limited), Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. (Limited), and John Brown and Sons. She is fitted with Parsons turbines and Jarrow boilers. The Espana will be followed very shortly by the Alfonso XIII., another Dreadnought, and her building berth is to be occupied almost immediately by the keel of a third vessel, the Jaime I.

THE KING'S RETURN.

Their Majesties' Arrival at Portsmouth.

Their Majesties, on board his Majesty's ship "Medina," Capt. A. E. M. Chatfield, R.N., arrived at Spithead on the morning of Feb. 4 (they were not expected till midnight), escorted by the detached squadron of cruisers as follows, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel:—His Majesty's ship "Cochrane," Capt. William E. Goodenough, R.N.; his Majesty's ship "Argyll," Capt. Michael Culme-Seymour, R.N.; his Majesty's ship "Defence," Capt. Henry H. Bruce, R.N.; and his Majesty's ship "Natal; Capt. Clement Greatorex, R.N."

On Feb. 5, before the dull light of a wintry morning had fully come the "Medina" brought the King into harbour, and the first cheer of welcome echoed across the water. Then the guns of a shore battery spoke twenty-one times and all Portsmouth knew the King's ship was home. An hour later, as nine o'clock, began the official welcome. On a signal from the dockyard tower the warships dressed with flags. The old "Victory" saluted, while the Fleet joined in the thunder and the bells in every steeple made joyous clamour. Soon after half-past nine, the Prince of Wales, with Prince Arthur of Connaught, crossed from the Commander-in-Chief's house and went aboard the Medina, while Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria put off in a pinnace from the royal yacht and mounted the Medina's companion-way. The family reunion took place in the Medina's saloons.

Previous to disembarking, the King received on board his Majesty's ship "Medina", the Right Hon. Winston Spencer-Churchill, M. P. (First Lord of the Admiralty), and Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Admiral Sir Arthur Moore (Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth), Rear-Admiral A. G. Tate (Superintendent, Portsmouth Dockyard), and the flag officers with their personal staffs, and the captains of His Majesty's ships in harbour and at Spithead. Their Majesties disembarked shortly after ten o'clock and were received on the jetty by the Duke of Wellington (Acting Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Hampshire), General Sir C. W. H. Douglas (General Officer Commanding-in-chief, Southern Command), and Major-Gen. W. E. Blewitt (General Officer Commanding the Southern Coast Defences).

Royal salutes were fired from his Majesty's ships and the land forts at Portsmouth at nine o'clock, and Guards of Honour of the Royal Marine Light Inf., under the command of Capt. Norman O. Burge, and of the Royal Marine Art., under the command of Capt. Lancelot D. Briscoe, were mounted at the South Railway Jetty.

An address was presented to their Majesties by the Mayor of Portsmouth (Sir Scott Foster) on board his Majesty's ship "Medina" on behalf of the Corporation of Portsmouth, to which the King handed a reply.

After his Majesty had inspected the Guards of Honour, the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Victoria, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the Duchess of Teck, travelled by special train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway from the dock yard to Victoria Station.

Royal salutes were fired from his Majesty's ships and land forts upon Their Majesties' departure from Portsmouth.

ARRIVAL AT VICTORIA.

London gave a spendid "Welcome Home" to the King and Queen on Feb. 5. Loyal enthusiasm was never higher. We learn authoritatively that the King and Queen were particularly gratified by the warmth of the public's greeting.

The King and Queen were met on arrival at Victoria Station by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holestein, with Princess Victoria and princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) and the Duke of Argyall, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Louis of Battenberg and Princess Louise of Battenberg, the Countess Feodore Gleichen and the Countess Helena Gleichen. It was a great occasion, and it was fittingly marked. There was great muster of the notabilities of the kingdom. Besides the members of the Cabinet, the Ambassador, and the high officials of the Army and Navy were the Lord Mayors and Lord Provosts of English and Scottish cities, their robes and furred gowns making a splendid show.

The station roof could hardly be seen for flags. The platform was covered with crimson cloth. Upon it there appeared a rich variety of uniforms. The Archbishop of Canterbury was in robes and flat velvet Tudor cap, and the Viceroy of Ireland, great nobles like the Duke of Devonshire, and all the representatives of rank and official position and personal distinction were gathered together.

When the National Anthem was heard, many eyes were strained to catch sight of the royal train. At a quarter-past twelve the train glided in. The doors of the saloon were opened, and the King stepped briskly out. It was an emotional moment. The King and Queen felt it. The members of their family who had come to meet them felt it. One could tell that by the warmth of their greetings.

During the reception of the diplomatists and the Cabinet Ministers, headed by Mr. Asquith in Trinity House uniform, and during the presentation by the House Secretary of the Lord Mayors and Provosts, each going away gratified by a few kind words and a cordial hand-shake, the Prince of Wales stood by himself on the platform. Boylike, he seemed to be wondering what he ought to do next. He was obviously relieved when the King beckoned him to follow for the inspection of the Guard of Honour. This over, a few more friends were cordially recognized, and then the King gave the signal for starting.

A deep roar of cheering came from the crowds outside as soon as the carriage left the station.

THE PALACE BALCONY.

The cheering swelled around their Majesties unceasingly as they pass by to the Palace.

Outside the Palace gates a great crowd had stood waiting in the cold. The procession had passed through and

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Indian Office, Feb. 6.

The following appointments have been made in India.—

Army Headquarters Staff.

General Staff Branch.

To be General Staff Officer, 1st Grade—Col A H Bingley, C. I. E., 7th Rajputs, vice Col A W S Wingate, Indian Army Nov 10, 1911.

To be General Staff Officers 2nd Grade—Maj H W Jackson, 90th Punjabis Nov 12, 1911; Maj A G Thomson, 58th Rifles Nov 27, 1911.

To be General Staff Officer 3rd Grade—Capt P S Stoney, 26th Punjabis Nov 27, 1911.

Medical Branch.

To be Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Force in India—Surg-Gen A T Sloggett, C B C M G A M S vice Surg-Gen Sir W F Trevor, A M S Dec 31, 1911.

To be Deputy Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India—Col H Hendley, M D I M S, vice Col D ffrench-Mullen, M D I M S Aug 8, 1911.

Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

To be Aide-de-Camp—Lieut O C Pulley, 16th Rajputs Aug 23, 1911.

Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

The following lady has been appointed Nursing Sister:—Miss Florence Muriel Nelson Jan 20.

War Office, Feb. 6

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff,

Col R G Egerton, Indian Army, to be a Col on the Staff, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed (Nov 14 1911).

Capt A G Stuart, 40th Pathans, a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, is advanced to the 2nd grade (Feb. 1).

Capt L R Vaughan, 7 Gurkha Rifles to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office (Feb 1).

Capt R F Riley, D S O, The King's Own (Yorks L I), from a Brigade Major, to be a Staff Captain at the War Office (Jan 3).

Establishments.

R M Academy—Capt W V Hume, Prince of Wale's Volunteers (South Lance Reg), an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class A, is advanced to Coy-mander of a Company, on augmentation (Jan 31).

Capt C T M Hare, Leicestershire Reg, from the R ol College, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class A (Jan 31).

Ordnance College—A I Drysdale, R A, to be Adjutant (Jan 22)

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—C D Leyland to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Feb. 7.)

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Sec. Lieut. E W Cheapman to be Lieut. (Nov. 26, 1911).

4th (R Irish) Dragoon Guards—sec Lieut K P Wallis to be Lieut (Nov 26. 1911.)

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—Sec Lieut E R Chanter, from D C L I, to be Sec Lieut (Feb 7).

1st (Royal) Dragoons—Sec Lieut (on probation) G H L F Pitt-Rivers, to be Sec Lieut (Jan 19).

2nd Dragoons (R Scots Greys)—Supern Capt W E Lawrence is restored to the establishment (Jan 4); the following Lieuts to be Capts :—T E Estcourt J J Readman, E J Hardy (Nov 4, 1911).

5th (R Irish) Lancers—Lieut V de V M Vallance to be Capt and to remain seconded (Jan 15); Lieut W Sedag-Montefiore resigns his commission (Feb 7).

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Lieut A C Watson to be Capt (Jan 5).

16th (The Queen's) Lancers—Capt F E Adams is seconded for service on the Staff (Dec 28, 1911); Supern Capt G E Bellville is restored to the establishment (Dec 28, 1911); Sec Lieut M Daffarn resigns his commission (Feb 7).

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers—Capt. G B H Wheler is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry (Jan 16).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut H W Herring to be Capt. under the provisions of Artical 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Jan 23).

Sec Lieut W F Hanna to be Lieut (Jan 23).

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—The following Sec Lieuts (on probation) to be Sec Lieuts:—J E Tennant, the Hon J St V B Saumarez (Feb 1).

Irish Guards—M-j G H C Madden retires on retired pay (Feb 7).

Infantry

Queen's (R W Surrey Reg)—Sec Lieut C Jackson resigns his commission (Feb 7).

Northumberland Fusiliers—Sec Lieut W P H Rashbrooke to be Lieut (Dec 23, 1911).

R Fusiliers City of London Reg.—Capt. F W Swifte is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Jan. 5; Lieut. E Carr resigns his commission Feb. 7; the following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts :—B E S Ninnis, and to remain seconded Jan. 1; H M Hope-Johnstone Jan. 1; D Beresford-Ash Jan. 20; Sec Lieut J R Beazley, from 3rd Batt R Welsh Fusiliers, to be Sec Lieut Feb. 7.

The Norfolk Reg.—Super Lieut H J Dundas is restored to the establishment Jan. 11.

Suffolk Reg.—Capt A S Peebles, D S O, to be Maj Jan. 7.

Prince of Wales' Own W. Yorks Reg.—Sec Lieut A R Loveland to be Lieut Jan. 3.

E Yorks Reg.—Lieut F H Sasse is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Jan. 17.

Bedfordshire Reg.—Capt. W E M Wetherell retires on retired pay Feb. 7; Sec Lieut H B Dawes to be Lieut Jan. 2.

R Scots Fusiliers—Sec Lieut A J A Pollock to be Lieut Jan. 22.

Cheshire Reg.—Capt F B Young retires on retired pay Feb. 7.

R Welsh Fusiliers.—Super Lieut E S Chance is restored to the establishment Sec. 22, 1911.

S Wales Borderers—Sec Lieuts D H S Somerville to be Lieut Jan. 2.

Gloucestershire Reg.—Lieut. F J Brodigan to be Capt. (Jan. 10); Lieut. B Thomas resigns his commission (Feb. 7).

E Lancs Reg.—Lieut. W H Furlonger resigns his commission (Feb. 7).

Duke of Wellington's (W Riding Reg.)—Lieut. Col. F A Heyden, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a Batt retires on retired pay (Feb. 3); Maj W M Watson to be Lieut.-Col. (Feb. 3).

R Sussex Reg.—Sec. Lieut. R J A Betham to be Lieut. (Dec. 18, 1911).

Dorset Reg.—Lieut P J A. Murray is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Jan. 4).

Black Watch (R Highlanders)—Super Lieut. A.P. Wavell is restored to the establishment (Dec. 22 1911).

Loyal N Lancs. Reg.—Super Capt J B Wells, D S O is restored to the establishment (Dec. 22 1911); Lieut. C V M Bell to be Adjutant (Jan 4).

Northamptonshire Reg.—Maj. J Little retires on retired pay (Feb. 7).

Queen's Own (R W Kent Reg.)—Capt L H Hickson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Jan 4); Capt. B Johnstone, from the half-pay List, is restored to the establishment with precedence next below M J Dinwiddy (Feb 7); Lieut. G E de St. C Stevenson is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health (Feb. 2).

King's Own Yorks L I—Lieut Col P H Rogers retires on retired pay Feb 7; Maj and Brev Lieut-Col H Wells-Cole, D S O, to be Lieut-Col Feb 7.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg.—Sec Lieut H G Money to be Lieut Jan 20.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wilts Reg—Super Capt H F Coddington is restored to the establishment Jan. 4.

Manchester Reg—Capt D R Paton to be Maj Jan 20. The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Jan 19:—Lieut C A Anderson, Adjutant 4th S R Batt, to be Capt, under the provisions of Artical 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dec 7, 1911.

Highland L I—Sec Lieut C L Cornish to be Lieut Jan 20.

Gordon Highlanders—Super Capt C Ogston is restored to the establishment Dec 22, 1911.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Super Capt K M Laird is restored to the establishment Dec 22, 1911.

R Dublin Fusiliers—Capt L F Ranny is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 10.

Army Service Corps.

Capt S D Beauchamp is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorials A S C Jan 11.

Capt J T Marsh is restored to the establishment Jan 11.

Army Service Corps.

The following Sec. Lieuts from Unattached List, T F (Univ. candidates:—F A Spencer, K M F Hodges, P T Sealy Feb. 3 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Feb. 7, 1912.

The following Gent. Cadets, from the R M Coll.:—W H Clarke, F W C Godley, R H Smith, H A Courtenay, F P R Nicholls, H A Tapp Feb 7.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

The following Sec Lieuts, from Unattached List, T F Univ. candidates, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army:—H W Wade, R U E Knox, A H Neale A J L Wallace, E M Malone, R V Branston Jan. 17 1911, with precedence next below R A FitzGibbon, but not to carry pay or allowances before Feb. 7, 1912.

Gent. Cadet C T Burn-Murdoch, from the R M Coll, to be Sec, Lieut with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army Jan. 20, 1912, with precedence next below G A P Scooses.

Army Medical Service.

R A M C—Lieut J R Hill, MB, is transferred to the R O under the provisions of Article 632, Royal Warrant, for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Jan. 30.

Army Ordnance Department.

The following Officers are retained for permanent service and removed from their regiments under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 :—Maj H M Howard, R M L I, Ordnance Officer 3rd Class Jan 30; Capt E M de Smidt, R A, Ordnance Officer 4th Class Jan 30; Capt H F Mackenzie, R A, Ordnance Officer 4 h Class Jan 30; Capt F C Latmour, R A, Ordnance Officer 4th Class Jan. 30; Capt R D'A Anderson, R A, Ordnance Officer 4th Class Jan 30; Capt W D, Dooner, Princess Victoria's R Irish Fusiliers, Ordnance Officer 4th class Feb 1.

Lieut J G Courtice R A, Ordnance Officer 4th Class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the rank of Capt under the provisions of Articles 287, 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Jan 30.

Memoranda.

Col A W G L Cole. CB, DSO, on completion of his period of service on the Staff in India, is placed on the half-pay List Oct 29, 1911.

Col R P Grove, Brigade Commander, Cheshire Infantry Brig, TF, retires on retired pay Feb 7.

Lieut F Anderson, R Scots Lothian Reg. is granted the local rank of Capt while employed with the West African Frontier Force, Dec 23 1911.

Lieut, R F Loder-Symonds, Cheshire Reg, is granted the local rank of Capt while employed with the King's African Rifles Jan 4.

Lieut H G O'Connell, Half-pay List, resigns his commision Feb 7 Qrmr and Hon Capt J J Fox, R Irish Reg is granted the hon rank of Maj Feb 3.

Admiralty, 7th February.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th March, 1908—Engineer Rear-Admiral William Henry Riley has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Consequent thereon the following promotion has been made from the same date, viz. :—William Frederic Pamphlett to be Engineer Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet. Engineer Commander Charles Gerald Taylor, M.V.O., has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer Captain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery.

General Sir William Campbell, K C B is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Lieut General John Beckwith Loefe to be General vice Campbell retired.

Major-General William Charles Nicholls, Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Marines, to be Lieut General, supernumery, vice Leefe promoted.

Major-General James Henry Bor, C B C M G to be Lieut-General vice Nicholls supernumerary.

Colonel Commandant William Inglefield Eastman to be Major-General vice Bor promoted.

Colonel Second Commandant Leonard Thales Pearse to be Colonel Commandant vice Eastman promoted.

Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Harry Lynch Talbot, Supplementary Half Pay List, to be Colonel Second Commandant vice Pearse promoted Dated 7th February.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—Jesse Robert Pearce. Dated 19th January, Robert Seed. Dated 19th January. Acting Sub-Lieutenant Robert Trafford Martin to be Sub-Lieutenant Dated 19th January, In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List :—Commander Henry St. George Lindsay. Dated 31st December, Lieutenant Alfred Courtenay Selfe dated 9th Jan. Lieut. Cyril Demetrius Neroutsos. Lieutenant David Oswald Campbell Lieutenant Thomas Regina'd Heap Lieutenant Charles Reginald King All dated 5th February.

Admiralty 8th February.

Sub-Lieutenant Christopher Paul Satow has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 30th January.

The Reverend William Richard Fawkes Ryan, M.A., has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant William Charles Crathone has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 15th January.

War Office, 9th February.

Royal Artillery.

General Sir Josceline Heneage Wodehouse K C B, C M G, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Major General Sir J F Maurice K C B deceased. Dated 12th January.

The Connaught Rangers.

Major General William Liston Dalrymple C B to be Colonel vice Lieutenant General Sir E Hopton, K C B deceased Dated 20th January.

War Office, 9th February.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Charles H S Vores, from the Half-pay List, to command the Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery in South Africa, vice Colonel A J Abdy C B whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 30th January.

Major Edward C. Sandars, retired pay, to be a Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts, vice Colonel L. A. Hope. C. B., retired pay, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 29th December.

Captain Charles J. C. Grant, Coldstream Guards from a Brigade Major, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade at the War Office, vice Captain W. L. O. Twiss, 9th Gurkha Rifles, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 3rd February.

Major the Honourable Walter P. Hore-Ruthven (Master of Ruthven), D. S. O., Scots Guards, to be a Brigade Major, vice Captain C. J. C. Grant Coldstream Guards. Dated 3rd February,

Captain Thomas E. Baring, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) to be attached to the General Staff (graded Brigade Major) vice Captain A. H. Bathurst, Princess Charlotte of Wales Royal Berkshire Regiment) whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 3rd February.

Captain David S. Robertson, The Royal Scots Fusiliers to be a Military Attache, and is granted the temporary rank of Major while so employed, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Willoughby, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 9th February.

Lieutenant Reginald C. F. Maitland, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General R. C. Maxwell, C. B., commanding Eastern Coast Defences Dated 30th January.

Establishments.

Royal Military College, Captain Edward B. Frederick, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain R. A. C. L. Leggett, The Worcestershire Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 4th February.

Royal Military Academy, Captain George N. Wyatt, Royal Artillery, to be a Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, on augmentation. Dated 31st January.

Captain Lawrence C. Maurice, Royal Engineers, an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class P, is advanced to Class A, on augmentation. Dated 31st January.

Lieutenant Arthur T. Shakespear, Royal Engineers, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B, vice Captain L. C. Maurice, Dated 31st January.

Lieutenant Arthur S. Archdale, Royal Artillery, an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B, is advanced to Class A, on augmentation. Dated 31st January.

Lieutenant Robert H. Wade-Gery, Royal Artillery to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B, vice Lieutenant A. S. Archdale. Dated 31st January.

Lieutenant Henry L. F. Dimmock, Royal Artillery to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B, on augmentation. Dated 31st January.

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Captain Arthur M. Swifte retires on retired pay. Dated 10th February.

Lieutenant Robert T. Gwatkin is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dated 9th January.

14th (King's) Hussars. Lieutenant Eric N. Nicholson is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 2nd November.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Albert V. Pope is antedated to 2nd November.

15th (The King's) Hussars, Lieutenant Cyril H. S. Whittle is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 11th January.

Second Lieutenant John B. Wheeler to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th January.

Second Lieutenant Kenneth Lambert to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th January.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Captain George F. B. Hankey retires on retired pay. Dated 10th February.

Supernumerary Captain Humphrey F W Bircham is restored to the establishment. Dated 10th February.

The Manchester Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Bache A Wright, D S O, is restored to the establishment. Dated 22nd January.

The Prince of Wale's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Major Reginald P Stuart retires on retired pay. Dated 10th February.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 25th January, William L Baker, Frederick W Cotton, Frank M Parry, M B, Bertram R Dennis, M B, William J P Adye-Curran, John Powell, M B William Bennett, M B Thomas Biggan, M B Basil S Bartlett, Dermot O Hyde, Albert E Hamerton, D O S George J Houghton, John G Churton, Arthur D Waring, M B Alfred F Weston, James Dorgan, M B Charles H Furnivall, FitzGerald G FitzGerald.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Ciara M. Chadwick, R. R. C., is granted permission to retain the badge of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service in recognition of her long and devoted service.

Army Ordnance Department.

Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Lieutenant William H. Biggs to be Deputy Commissary of Ordnance with the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 27th January, 1912.

Conductor Edward Sigrist, from the Army Ordnance Corps, to be an Assistant Commissary of Ordnance with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 10th February, 1912.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Colonels, retired pay, are granted the honorary rank of Brigadier General. Dated 10th February, Hugh J Archdale C B, John A Barlow, Charles E Beckett, C B, Charles E Bradley C B, Arthur Broadwood, C V O Lionel G Brooke, C B John H Campbell, C V O James E W S Caulfeild, Edward B Coke, C V O Sir Robert A W Colleton, Bt C B James A Coxhead, C B John H S Craigie, Francis S Garrat, C B D S O John W Godfray, C V O C B Aide-de-Camp to the King, Richard M Greenfield, C B Edward A W S Grove, C B Francis A Hall, C V O C B Robert A Hickson, C B Patrick D Jeffreys, C B Richard F Johnson, C B C M G Morey Q Jones, C B Henry R Kelham, C B William J Kirkpatrick, C B Harold P Leach, C B, D S O, Henry B Mac Call, C B, John W A Marshall C B, George A Mills C B

18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars, Supernumerary Captain Frank W Sopper is restored to the establishment. Dated 22nd January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major James F N Birch to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E E Norris, deceased. Dated 30th January.

Supernumerary Major John Byron is restored to the establishment. Dated 8th February.

Captain George H F Tailyour is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 22nd January.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment; Thurlo R Ubsdell. Dated 19th January. Wilfrid W. Jelf. Dated 20th January, Verney Asser, D.S.O. Dated 1st February, Gerald R. V. Kinsman Dated 4th February.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded :—William B. Hayley, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 20th January, Hugh A. L. Rose, for service on the Staff Dated 20th January, Robert W. Ling, for service on the Staff Dated 25th January, Second Lieutenant Francis P. Wye to be Lieutenant, under the Provisions of Article 27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 10th February.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Captain Alan I Earl Percy retires on retired pay to serve in the Supplementary List of the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 10th February.

Infantry,

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieutenant John M. C. Scott is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 11th January.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Henry A. Kaulback is restored to the establishment Dated 1st January.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Captain Edgar G. D. Lardner from the Half-pay List is restored supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below A. K. Kyrke-Smith Dated 29th January.

The Cheshire Regimeat, Supernumerary Lieutenant Henry S. Walker is restored to the establishment Dated 5th February.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Frank P. Dunlop is restored to the establishment. Dated 27th January.

Bertram R. Mountford, C B, D S O, Gordon L C Money, C B, D S O, Albert E Ommanney, C B, George J Lord Playfair C V O, Joseph H Poett, C B, Thomas C Porter, C B, Frederick Rainsford-Hannay, C B, William A Ramsay, Arthur A Saunders, Hugh A Scott, Charles H Sprague, C B, William H Suart, Charles R Townley, Francis Waldron, C B, Wallscourt H H Waters, C V O, C M G, Frederick H Whitby, Cecil V Wingfield-Stratford and Archibald J A Wright, C B.

The undermentioned Colonels are placed on the Half-pay List :—Gerard M Heath, D S O, on vacating the appointment of a General Staff Officer 1st Grade. Dated 9th December. Charles Deimer-Radcliffe, C V O, C B, C M G, on relinquishing his appointment as General staff Officer, 1st Grade Western Command. Dated 26th January, Colonel George W. H. Pain, C. B., half-pay Lists, is placed on retired pay. Dated 5th February, Lieutenant Sir Forester G. Goring, Bart., Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 10th February, Lieutenant Gerald S. C. Adams, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), is granted the local rank of Captain while employed with the West African Frontier Force. Dated 5th February. Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant George E. Vickers, The Manchester Regiment is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 5th February.

Army Motor Reserve.

The undermentioned Lieutenants resign their commissions. Dated 10th February. Thomas M. Winch. Alwyne F. Scrase-Dickins. Granville M. Kenyon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 24th February.

156. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—(for all class-firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Monday, 26th instant. Tuesday, 27th inst. Wednesday, 28th instant Thursday, 29th instant.	Any Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

157 Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 2nd to 4th proximo inclusive provided the Annual Musketry course is completed by this date.

158. Rivett Carnac Competition.—The following team will represent the Corps in the firing for the Rivett Carnac Challenge Cup competition on Sunday the 25th instant at Ghat Kopar by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a. m.

Lieut. C. M. Ward,
Cr. Sergt. Soundy,
Cr. Sergt. Gidney,
Corpl. Gindell,
Cyclist S. Collyer,
Cyclist G. Collyer,
Vol. W. Clarke,
Vol. H. P. T. Lattey.

159. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies are as follows :—

No. 7292 ol. D. H. Stanley, "A" Coy.
No. 7293 Vol. D. Deamier, "F" Coy.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. R. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Miniature Rifle matches Nos. 23 to 28 will be fired on the Miniature Range at Carnac Road to-day Saturday the 24th inst, from 3 to 5 p. m.

Letters from Bibendum to a Self-made Motorist.

IV.

81, Fulham Road,
London, S.W.
January 24th, 1912.

My dear Miles,—At the present moment your place is at the business end of a moral toasting fork; and for sound reasons I'm just going to keep you well down on the coal-glow for a goodish bit.

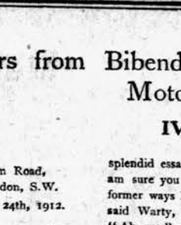
You see, I've never yet been convinced by the application of any of the ordinary amateur stage-directions for simulating righteous indignation; and even when a fellow starts in on me in a well modulated silver-clarion-with-a-cold-in-it voice—one in which you can hear the tear-drops splashing on his soft palate—like you have done, I naturally begin to nose for signs of decay, all the same.

"I've never yet been convinced."

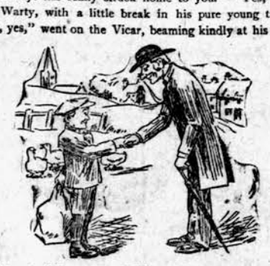
That is just why I have been sniffing round that "rotten badly-built spare cover" yarn you have been slopping such a lot of bluff-juice over. And let me say, right here, that a bad argument is like a dead rat under the flooring: the more it is dwelt on, the easier it is to locate.

The mistake you made was sending the King's Evidence right along and letting it talk for itself.

Your sending me that cover reminds me of the unsuccessful bid William Anstruther Ronald Thorold Young—commonly known as Warty from his initials—made to regain the confidence of the Vicar of Loamwell. When Warty was about twelve he developed a keen interest in taking care of any unconsidered trifles he could find lying round loose in people's gardens and backyards. But in the still watches of one murky night, he extended his operations to the Vicar's vegetable garden, and, next morning, sold to that gentleman's cook half a barrow load of fresh young potatoes. That was where he came to grief. The Vicar's gardener was old and deaf; but Warty must have calculated he was blind and dumb as well. Anyhow the Vicar obtained the permission of Warty's widowed ma and demonstrated to Warty that there was a strong cane that had no turning. For three months thereafter Warty was so good that he began to illustrate the fact that, for him at least, the straight and narrow path was just about the widest thing in turnpikes on the survey. Then he won the Sunday School prize for an essay on Honesty. Next day the Vicar stopped him and shook hands. Warty was carrying a bag. "A splendid essay, my boy," said the dear old Vicar, "and I am sure you wrote it so well because the error of your former ways has really struck home to you." "Yes, Sir," said Warty, with a little break in his pure young treble. "Ah, yes," went on the Vicar, beaming kindly at his little friend; "and you're taking something home to Mother?" "Yes, sir," said Warty, "a nice vegetable marrow, sir." And the Vicar would have felt no breath of suspicion if at that moment some passing ducks had not quacked. The game was up when the nice vegetable marrow in the bag quacked back.



William Anstruther Ronald Thorold Young.



"A splendid essay my boy," said the dear old Vicar.

Spare the duck and spoil the yarn was Warty's trouble. Your trouble is that you ducked the spare and spoilt the yarn just the same. You can't side-step it; every stain round that burst is a double-bass quack to the effect that you have left that cover out in the wet for weeks. The soakage has gone right through; which is another proof of your utter carelessness; and altogether I think you had better start in, right now, to get sense.

Perhaps it will help you to know that that cover never would have burst suddenly if you had kept it dry all the time, and away from the light and air in a waterproof wrapper. And here's another bit of elementary information for your guidance: If you store spare covers in a damp atmosphere they will perish. Leave them in their original wrappers; keep them off the floor; and see that your garage is dry. Also, when you get home after a wet run, don't make a break for that bath and change, until you have seen to it that your tyres have been lightly sponged over and carefully dried. On this point, I might mention in passing, some folks reckon they know more than their daddy, and just let be on the dirt and the wet. But it's not what a man *thinks* he knows, it's what he knows counts—and counts as money saved when it comes to drying covers and filling up their surface cuts.

Your sincere friend,

BIBENDUM.

(23)

MICHELIN STOCKISTS.

BOMBAY: THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Road.
HILL SAWYER and Co., Meadows Street.
CALCUTTA: RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, 110-111 Russo Road, North.
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentick Street.
MADRAS: ADDISON and Co., Mount Road.
SIMPSON and Co., 201 Mount Street.

THE OLD LAMP BRAND
CLUB BLEND WHISKY
ONLY RS. 2-12 BUT WORTH RS. 3-4 PER BOTTLE

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

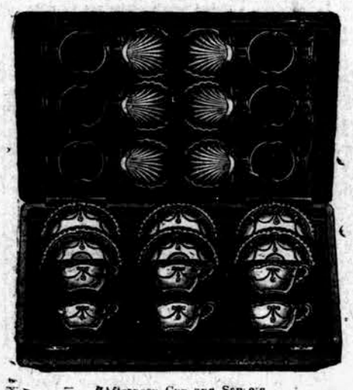
Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved gla 8½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¼ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in, Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36, 3½in, Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

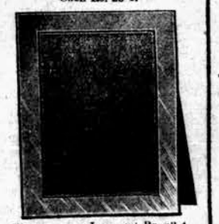


Photo Frame Imperial Rs 23-4. Cash Rs. 20. 6 6-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

N.B.—I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases, Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be readily cured by the unfailing medicines described below :—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure or the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loins, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as Mellibe—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by these Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh glands in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows. —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil in 15 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days. Rs 6-4

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, &c for 15 days, Rs. 7-4.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 2-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 2-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 19-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 15-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poison, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, buraing, darting pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWERS and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

KIDNEY TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Ulcer, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and terrible COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Trade.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Parsee Bridge, Kardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cleared me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buidings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 23.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 23,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pkgs.	Mlnus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	79 1-8	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2		unchgd
3 do. Gov. Securities ...	64 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27 1-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 15-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	Closed		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·27	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin ...	20·49		unchgd
do. do. New York ...	Closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 1-2 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	3th Feo.		
3 months' sight ...	3 7-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3-4	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 5-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Transfers on Bombay ...Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.
The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£39,900,000	Inc. £ 700,000
Public Deposits	...£11,700,000	Inc. £3,980,000
Other Deposits	...£40,330,000	Inc. £ 600,000
Government Securities	£15,260,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£25,200,000	Inc. £3,900,000
Notes and Gold	...£20,100,000	Inc. £ 700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady, Fair demand.
Futures ... Barely steady.
Manchester ... Quiet, with a moderate enquiry.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,500 "
Imports ... 6,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·91-4·0a
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 1-8 unchg

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·69	5·69	5·70	5·71	5·70
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	—01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·70	5·66	5·62	5·61	
unchgd	unchgd	—01	—01	

New York and New Orleans markets are closed to-day.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... ... d 4 14-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5
Fine Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5 2-16
Good Bhownagger ... ... d 5 3-16
F. G. Bhownagger ... ... d 5 5-16
Fine Bhownagger ... ... d 5 7-16
Good Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 4-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 6-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 8-16
Good M. G. Oomras ... ... d 5 4-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... d 5 8-16
Good Broach ... ... d 5 7-16
F. G. Broach ... ... d 5 19-32
Fine Broach ... ... d 5 21-32
Good Khandeish ... ... d 5 2-16
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d 5 41-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ...39 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ...39 1-4 —1-2
Do. Months—Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...38 3-4—1-4
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.— ...London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...37 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month—Jan.—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales 37 1-2 unchgd
Do Months ... ... February—Sellers.

SEEDS.

SAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...47 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...55 1-2—1-2
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...58 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-0—0-0-6—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Value. Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — Closed

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 unchgd
Feb.-Mar.—Value—Quieter.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 74 1-2+1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 63 3-4+3-8

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal... 13—Nominal

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 9—3d
Do. Months of Shipment ... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier. Very little business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 15 9 3-4—3 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Market opened flat owing to finer weather.
Cuba closing rather steadier.
B A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...21 1 1-2—2 1-4d
Months of Shipments Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet offered at lower prices.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... March.—Value.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java No. 16 × 18 C and F Calcutta 15 1 1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 3—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 16 10 1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 17—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
General Tone—Quiet. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [23RD FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
30 Boxes Sovs...	15,00,000	Marseilles	Chartered Bank
21 Boxes Sovs...	15,37,500	London	do
16 Boxes Bulns.	9,98,400	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	Port Said	do
6 Boxes Bulns.	76,800	London	Mercantile Bank
Sovereigns ...	3,75,000	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	Marseilles	do
3 Boxes Sovs...	2,25,000	London	Eastern Bank
3 Boxes Bulns.	1,53,600	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	45,000	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	Marseilles	do
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	London	do
29 Boxes Bulns.	20,42,880	do	National Bank
2 Boxes Bulns.	96,000	do	do
Sovereigns ...	15,000	do	do
20 Boxes Sovs...	15,00,000	London via Marseilles	do
2 Bandles Rs...	4,000	Bahrein	do
800 Bars Silver	15,00,000	London	do
2 Boxes Bulns.	45,000	Port Said	do
1 Box Sovs ...	30,000	Marseilles	Comptoir National
4 Boxes Sovs...	3,00,000	London	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	14	17,400
B B and C I Railway ...	27	31,253

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, but Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143 1-2
Shanghai "	...193 1-2
Japan "	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 13-16 for Cash and the 1st Settlement, and 95 15-16 for the 2nd Settlement, and has remained steady throughout the day with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95	13 0
1st Settlement	"	95	13 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	95	15 0

BULLION:—
The London market for Bar Silver yesterday closed steady and unchanged at 27 1-16 for ready, and 26 15-16 for delivery in two months. New York was closed for a holiday. Locally the market is again steadier and closing rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24	0 0
Australian "	"	24	0 0
Sovereigns "	"	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	"	68	6 0
" 1st Settlement ...	"	68	6 0
" 2nd " ...	"	68	7 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs, the Secretary of State placed 19.40 lakhs Bills at Is. 4 3-32d, and 80·60 lakhs T. T. at Is. 4 1-8d. Tenderers receiving 10 per cent. The total amount sold for the week-ending on Tuesday morning last was 102 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered remains at 100 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 2nd February and arrived to-day with the mail of the 9th February brings £240,000 bar gold, £100,000 silver and £240,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	7,20,000
Bombay	... "	80,000
Madras	... "	1,20,000
Total...	... "	9,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 9th February and comes with the mail of the 16th February brings £220,000 gold, £150,000 silver and £140,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	14,40,000
Bombay	... "	5,00,000
Madras	... "	1,10,000
Total...	... "	20,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 16th February and comes with the mails of the 23rd February brings £260,000 bar gold, £310,000 silver and £150,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	12,80,000
Bombay	... "	3,10,000
Madras	... "	3,50,000
Total...	... "	19,40,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	6,70,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	83,02,000
Sundries ...	.....	3,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	87,000
Other Authorised Securities ...	unchgd	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	.....	2,08,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	1,50,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	8,55,000
Bullion ...	.....	50,000
Balance with other Banks.	2,53,000	.....
Sundries ...	.....	22,000
Cash ...	.....	18,15,000

COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales. 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	123,345	63,919	+62,926
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 22nd Feb.	1,270,392	1,213,669	+56,723
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	6,702	13,210	—6,508
China ...			
Japan ...	61,267	3,046	+58,221
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	67,969	16,256	+ 51,713
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 22nd Feb.			
Europe ...	97,790	385,383	— 287,573
China ...	5,185	4,313	+ 872
Japan ...	383,059	255,467	+ 127,792
Coast Ports ...	15,208	20,487	— 5,279
Total...	501,240	665,435	— 164,193
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	2,938	12,433	— 9,445
China ...			
Japan ...	46,545	6,995	+ 39,650
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 3rd February, 1912, 22,268 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 23rd Dec. 1911—17,630 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	15,738	201,502	283,478
Central India	10,857	63,880	75,966
Barsee and Nagur ...	8,122	54,528	64,190
Berar	31,336	324,953	217,566
Central Provinces ...	16,889	245,665	87,323
Total Oomras ...	83,442	890,583	728,118
Dholleras	3,018	13,746	67,119
Broach	15,722	103,843	10,424
Compts and Dharwar.	3,775	23,151	87,394
Westerns	692	9,220	4,484
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	5,749	83,505	278,111
Bengals. (Rajputana)	3,949	22,966	58,718
Sind	4,363	44,993	41,299
Persian	...	1,931	477
American	6,142	68,366	1,074
Egyptian	93	615	1,305
Other sorts	...	8,018	246
Total ...	126,845	1,270,392	1,213,664

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec., 1911	1,270,392
	1,570,392
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec. 1911	501,242
	1,069,150
Afloat —	56,633
	1,012,517
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	450,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 29th Dec., 1911 ...	562,517
	12,000
Less Estimated loss by fire	550,517
Difference since last week	+ 27,103

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The American markets were closed on Thursday, and our report for these markets is consequently only up to Wednesday evening. Early in the week, there was a further decline, and the lowest point touched in New York for March delivery was 9.97. From this point fluctuations have occurred and at the close the March rate in New York stands at 10-17 or 8 points higher than last week's closing price. The fear of a coal strike in England, has caused serious uneasiness, though mills are said to hold considerable stocks of coal. The Manchester market remains firm, but is not so active. Fluctuating markets may be looked for, but we do not anticipate much decline, and should, the coal strike, be averted it is quite possible we may see a further improvement in the market. The weather in America is said to be unfavourable.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences.
Futures Mar. ...	10·09	10·17	+·08
" May ...	10·25	10·35	+·10
Spot ...	10·20	10·20	unchgd
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar ...	10·37	10·54	+·17
" May ...	10·41	10·59	+·18
Spot ...	10 1-2	10 7-16	—1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Feb.-Mar ..	5·69	5·69	unchgd
" June-July...	5·71	5·70	—·01
Spot ...	5·91	5·94	+·03

The local market has been irregular. At the beginning of the week rates declined, and good Broach stood at Rs. 280. The fire at Colaba caused a temporary strengthening of the market and good Broach advanced to Rs. 288. Since then we have had fluctuating markets. A moderate business has been done in Oomras, chiefly by Japan buyers; and Westerns have also attracted some attention in the bazaar, export houses having sold. Fine Broach has been easier with more sellers than buyers. Good Broach has kept steady, owing to bull manipulation. Changes on the week are irregular, and comparisons with last week's prices are as follows: Fine Broach unchanged; good Broach Rs. 3 to 4 higher. Oomras Rs. 5 higher; Khandeish Rs. 6 to 7 higher, and Bengals Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher.

In ready cotton a good business has been done and prices for high class cotton have improved. Wardha-Hinganghat has sold at Rs. 293-95. Nagpur at Rs. 290-92; Khamgaon style at Rs. 282 to Rs. 284. Southern descriptions are higher and Miraj sorts have fetched Rs. 310-12. Though Japan Shippers have been the best buyers, there has also been some demand for Europe, and by local mills.

Receipts have again been large, and the total to date is now 57,000 bales more than last season, but this includes 68,000 bales of Americans and a large proportion of the Broach crop. Arrivals in the up-country markets show a falling off, and it is stated that not more than 20,000 bales will be received in the Khamgaon market from now until June. On the other hand reports reach us that the late rains in the Central Provinces and Berars have revived the plants, which are now flowering, and a third picking is expected in April.

LATER.
There has been little business doing to-day, but prices have kept fairly steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	290	March
Good M G Broach	"	284	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	293	"
Fine M G Nagpur	"	290	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	"	285	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	281-2	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	273	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	263	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	261-2	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	244	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...	"	287	April-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	290	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	19,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·70	5·70	5·71
+01	+01	+01
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·72	5·70	5·70
+01	unchgd	unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·67	5·64	5·62
+01	+01	+01

FREIGHTS.

The market remains firm, but there is very little business doing.

HULL.—1,200 tons light seeds, April at 17s.

MARSEILLES.—700 tons seeds, ready at 19s.; and 3,000 tons light seeds, March, at 19s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL.—600 tons seeds, ready by Anchor boat at 21s.

GENOA NAPLES &c.—A line of 11,000 tons, July to November, per Rubattino, at 17s. 6d.; 18s.; 18s. 6d.; wheat limited to half.

GENOA.—600 tons, light seeds at 20s.; seeds at 21.; before 15th March. Also 400 tons light seeds at 21s; and 250 tons seeds at 21s., any time in March.

HAMBURG.—800 tons seeds, 19s. 6d., ready steamer February.

FIXTURES.—S. S. "Haxby," 1st March, for Genoa or Marseilles. 6d. extra if both ports.

S.S. "HORNBEA."—Bombay or Karachi, to Bremen or Hamburg at 24s. 6d. March-April.

S. S. "RAITHMOOR."—One P. P. at 24s.; two P. P. 6d. extra; for London at 24s. 6d. French ports exploded.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
Fluctuations have again occurred, but on the whole the tone of the market has been decidedly easier and rates both for ready and forward are lower. Business has been slack, and crushers have not shown any disposition to operate in spite of free offerings both from here and America. Receipts here are becoming larger, and free arrivals are expected shortly. The general opinion appears to be in favour of a lower range of values shortly.

We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 11-11-0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... " 11-8-0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market has been quiet with little doing and prices show a decline on the week.

We quote :—
Brown Delhi Ap-May... Rs. 7 10 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 8 2 0 "

WHEAT :—
During the early part of the week, the market kept fairly steady, but with easier markets at Home prices here have declined, and there is little business doing. The tone of the market is quiet and rates have a downward tendency.

We quote :—
Ready White Pissi ..... Rs. 5 3 6 R.T.
White Delhi Ap.-May... " 5 3 0 "

POPPYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady with little change in prices.

We quote :—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 2 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—Slight fluctuations have occurred and the market closes steady as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55	8 0
Mughi...	"	56	0 0
Red Jubbulpore ...	"	51	8 0
Black Kutni	"	47	8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	57	0 0

CASTORSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 34 12 0
Forward ... ... " 7 2 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—
Ready ...Rs. 25 0 0 to 25 8 0
GROUNDNUTS :—The market has been firm and rates have improved.

We quote :—
Bold ... ...Rs. 44 0 0
Small ... ... " 41 0 0

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	126,845 bales
Wheat	...	87,403 cwts.
Linseed	...	50,684 "
Rapeseed	...	5,352 "
Gingellyseed	...	44,024 "
Poppyseed	...	426 "
Groundnuts	...	59,096 "
Castorseed	...	30,387 "
Rice	...	120,969 "
Myrabollams	...	34,400 "
Cottonseed	...	142,299 "
Cowrasseed	...	1,110 "
Gram	...	59,489 "
Joowar	...	9,509 "
Maize	...	28,846 "

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been an improvement in the market lately, and sales of about 40,000 bales No. 10's have been made during the past week. Prices are advancing, and altogether the tone of the maket is better and prospects are more encouraging. In addition to the enquiry for No. 10's there has been a small demand for 12's and 20's.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS:—There is a further improvement in the demand for these goods during the week, and prices are firm and advancing.

WHITE GOODS :—For these goods also there is an improvement in the demand here.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—We have no change to report in this market during the past week.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The Home markets are very firm and prices are advancing. In the local market the demand is improving.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market here remains quiet. Prices at Home are steady and only distant shipments are quoted.

DHOOTIES :—The local demand is improving and a fair enquiry now exits. The Home market continue very firm and prices show a tendency to advance.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL show no change in the Home markets during the week. Our market is also steady and some sales of Yellow Metal are reported at £61. Buyers, however, are nervous owing to the high level of prices, and do not operate as freely as before.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3	15	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	14	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ...	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	3	0	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	10	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	0	0
Shell 150° Cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	6	6	0

Per case.

Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	"	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 4 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2

White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°	per 2 tins 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°	" 3 14 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°	" 3 4 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand in tins125° Strong.	" 3 14 0

SHARES.

The market has kept steady during the week and prices of mill shares in many cases have somewhat improved, though some have remained unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,762 1-2 ; Bank of Indias are unchanged at Rs. 65 1-4 XD., Bank of Baroda at Rs. 65 1-2 X D., People's Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 27 3-4 C. D. Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 51 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are steady at Rs. 9 3-4 ; Eastern Bank shares have improved to Rs. 81 ; In Press Companies, Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs. 131 1-4 ; Khangaum at Rs. 300 ; Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 800 ; New Bezars at Rs. 515. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company shares have ruled at and about Rs. 395 ; Bombay United after touching Rs. 460 ; have declined to Rs. 440. Century Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 260 ; Central Indias, after touching Rs. 1,960, have declined to Rs. 1,956. Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,290. Crescents are quiet at Rs. 81 1-4 ; Davids have declined to Rs. 407 1-2 ; Sassoon Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 200 ; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 272 1-2 ; Finlays are steady at Rs. 290. Khatau Makanji Mill shares have jumped up to Rs. 1,050 ; Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 730 ; Leopolds have changed hands at Rs. 69 ; Luxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,400 ; Manockjee Petits have declined to Rs. 2,535 ; Morarjee Goculdas are unchanged at Rs. 2,775 : New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 197 1-2. New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 870 ; Phoenix are steady at Rs. 100 ; Sassoon Cotton Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 815 ; Southern Mahrattas have changed hands at Rs. 97 1-2 ; Standards have ruled at and about Rs. 1,135 ; Swadeshis are at and about Rs. 1,300. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Company are quiet at Rs. 565 ; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 147 ; and preference shares have improved to Rs. 175. Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 270 X.D. and preference shares at Rs. 280 X.D. ; Central India Mining Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 35 ; Paillips at Rs. 36 1-2 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are steady at Rs. 745 ; Shivrajpur Syndicate Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 17 C. D. Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 73 1-2 ; deferred shares have declined to Rs. 129 ; and preference shares are steady at Rs. 166. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 662 1-2 ; Amrisar Pattis at Rs. 127 ; Tapty Valley at Rs. 517 1-2 Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 127 ; Central Provinces have declined to Rs. 36 ; and Guzerat Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 61 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

726-11—Payne and Co, The B'Bay Cotton Mg. Co. Ltd. vs. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Bhai K. and G. Bick M. and R. and Payne and Co.—Part heard.

Short Cause.

24-12—Kanga and S. The Bhiwani Spg. Mills Co. Ltd. vs Shivnarayen Ruphchand Chiparia—Bhai K. and G.

Long Causes.

1146-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Hussan Miya Kamroodin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Payne and Co.

1026-10—S. A. Tyabji. Narabadabai vs. Ahmed Sulleman and another Payne and Co.

725-11—Payne and Co. Canji Cursandas. vs. The Colaba Press Co. Ld. Nadir and D.

458-11—Molji and K. Nanalal Parbhuram vs. Nagindas R. Shroff. Payne and Co.

757-11—Motichand and D. Lallubhai Harilal vs. H. K. Kavarana Patell and Co.

564-11—Dapthary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Isaco Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co.

741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Desai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.

24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.

26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.

974-10 Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Mutesdilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Ragh B and N

919-09 Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.

217-11 K J Dubash Goolam Hoosein ally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.

651-11 Madh K and Co. Babuji daughter of Jawnabai alias Premcorbai vs. Narubai alias Manockbai widow Unwalla and P.

516-11 Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragasol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co. Sham M and H.

752-08 Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mika vs. Duyasbai Tapidas Chit M and K.

161-4418-08 In person Purbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.

562-11—Daph F. and D. Ratanchand Khimchand vs Chandrabhagabai, widow and others—Ard H. D. and Co.

1072-09—Tyabji D. and Co. Hiravahu vs Anandrao Vinayek and others, Little and Co.

5-07—Shamrao M. and H. Hambaiji, vs. S. R. Subedar and others. Edg. G. W. and Co. and Patell and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
After the Chamber matter is over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.

959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co. Part heard.

RAILWAY RETURNS

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th February on 1,827·81 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 2,03,000	Rs

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LORD HALDANE'S MISSION.

London, Feb. 9.

Lord Haldane's pathway in Berlin is paved, of course, with good intentions, but one does not know that the journalistic attempts there to exalt him as a friend of Germany are to the advantage of either country. Germany in her present mood recognises no one as a friend who is not ready to give her everything she wants. When it comes to light, as it must, that even the most Germanophil of British Ministers must reserve something for his own country, Lord Haldane will be another false friend exposed, and a suffering Fatherland will have been goaded once more in its tenderest feelings. Sentiment which outruns the facts will in this case only make the facts more formidable.

GERMANY'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The fluctuations in the draft programme of the German Admiralty must be followed very closely in order to avert false impressions. Originally there were to be twelve Dreadnoughts built in the next six years, as provided by the Navy Law. The next understanding was that the twelve were to become eighteen, and now we are told that the number is fifteen. These manœuvres make it quite possible for the denser minds to believe that Germany is actually engaged in a "reduction of armaments." But on the contrary, the one certain fact is that the automatic decrease under the original Navy Law is not to be accepted, and that the hopes which Mr. Churchill has publicly built upon it are already mocked by the event. Nothing has occurred—or will occur—to diminish [our need for Two-Keels-to-One.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

M. Pichon, as an ex-Foreign Minister, criticises the Morocco Treaty with detachment and authority. His speech in the Senate the other day is to be noted for its cordial endorsement of the policy of Great Britain. M. Pichon not only applauded "Sir Edward Grey's great speech," but quoted and justified Mr. Lloyd George's Mansion House warning, amid the cheers of his fellow Senators. Every serious party in French politics has united in repudiating M. Caillaux and his designs against the "Entente." It is interesting to see that the only lukewarmness to this country is shown by those reactionary factions never learn and never forget.

MR. ASQUITH TOES THE LINE.

From the embrace which the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily News" bestowed upon Mr. Asquith, one may conclude that the Prime Minister has once more "toed the line." Mr. Asquith, one is told, is "a man of scrupulous honour," who would never dream of "tricking" the Suffragists by a Referendum. That policy, in fact, has been "torpedoed," like most of the Premier's fugitive attempts at self-assertion. If the "disastrous" enfranchisement of the 8,000,000 is prevented, the relief is not likely to owe much to Mr. Asquith's activity. The "Daily News" feels significantly at ease.

NATIONALISTS AND PARTY FUNDS.

The British taxpayer must swallow with the best grace he can the announcement that each Nationalists member is to contribute £50 of his salary to his party's funds. The money for Payment of Members came, of course, entirely from the Pocket of Great Britain, since Ireland is a long way from bearing even her own charges. The Nationalists have resorted to many shifts in their enterprise of making the Government of the United Kingdom impossible, but it must be reckoned their highest flight in successful impudence to make the predominant partner finance to the tune of £4,000 a year, the Hibernian campaign for his own undoing.

THE NEW DELHI.

The Imperial "enclave" which is to contain the new Delhi, illustrates one of the lessons which have been most widely recognised in the development of modern politics—the importance of protecting central authority from the possible bias and caprice of local administration. India's new capital is evidently going the biggest undertaking in the way of "town-planning" that the world has yet seen. The estimate for construction and transference has already (risen from four millions to six, and it will be surprising if the larger figure is not still beneath the mark. The administrative and strategical gains will have to be manifest indeed to justify the expenditure.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The news that Russian troops are gradually being withdrawn from Tabriz and Kazvin justifies those real friends of Persia who have counselled confidence in Sir Edward Grey and M. Sasonoff. Whether it will be possible to leave the country free altogether from military pressure depends on facts which cannot yet be described. There is unfortunately little hope of order being restored by any Government resting wholly upon the feeble authority of the Mejliss. And the worst service any one can render is to encourage a sensitive "amor propre" on the part of Persian Parliamentarism.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

The German-American interchanges upon Chinese integrity can be endorsed in principle by this country, though a smile may be aroused by the solemnity of declarations which their authors are rather conspicuously incapable of farthering in a practical way. The only figure in the Chinese limelight for the moment is Yuan Shih-kai, who is "pulling the strings" of momentous happenings with a serenity which the young lady of the Haymarket herself might envy. If this remarkable man succeeds in building a permanent Constitution for China out of the very mixed materials before him, he will come very near to being the chief of all the world's "epoch-makers."

THE CHURCH IN WALES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury reminded all that the duty of defending the Church in Wales lies, finally, with the laity. It is they who will suffer chiefly from the crippling of the Church, and it is their duty, therefore, to save her. The Primate's historical arguments at Maidstone are powerful, and his revelation of the thoroughly modern spirit now animating the Church is more effective still. But beyond all these lies the fact that a despoiled Church will mean a spiritually despoiled people. That is the menace we have to face and to frustrate.

FAMOUS CHINA COLLECTION.

The Trapnell collection of Bristol China, now up for sale, is richer by a treasure which gives rise to many thoughts that verge on hero-worship. It contains the tea service that Bristol presented to the wife of Edmund Burke, the member it was to reject with ignominy when it found his views were not to be measured by its narrow area or selfish interests. But Burke is not more entitled to our admiration than was the incomparable Jane Nugent, who gifts and graces are summed up in the inscription on the teapot to "the best of British wives." It moves us to a tender smile to think of Mrs. Burke dispensing from this quaint piece her best infusion of Garrick and Reynolds and the other members of a brilliant group. And the smile grows when we think of it being specially replenished for the benefit of Dr. Johnson.

In Army Orders for February, there is published the following Royal Warrant: "An officer who has held an appointment with the local or temporary rank of brigadier-general or major-general for three years, or who is retired for age, while holding such an appointment, may, if recommended by Our Army Council, be granted on retirement, or, in the case of an officer of Our Indian Army, on transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, the honorary rank of brigadier-general or major-general respectively."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
MR. F. E. Lewis, 45, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture. "—June 15, 1905"
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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
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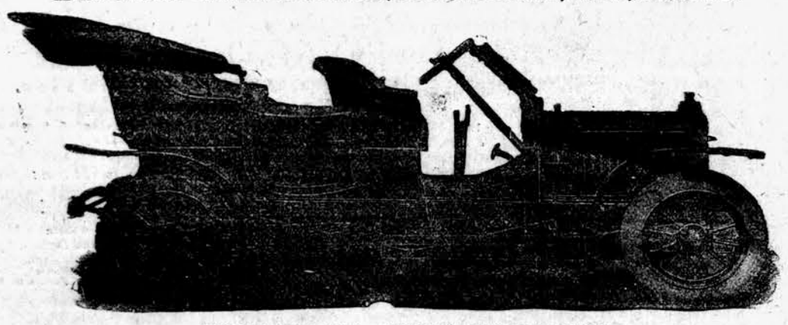

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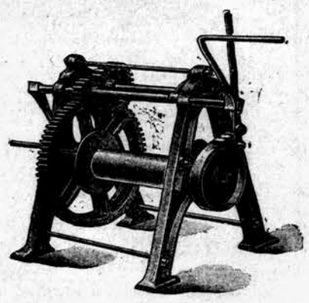

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